The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

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WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 9 1873.

The Secretary and the Treasury Reserves.

The Secretary of the Treasury and the comptroller of the Currency returned this morning from their trip to New York, where they were in daily communication with the leading financiers and business men. The Secretary does not seem to be at all alarmed at the abuse of him indulged in by the so-called independent journals. In regard to his drawing upon the reserves, he repeats what he has always said, that he has no earthly doubt of his perfect right to draw on the reserves, to the entire amount of the forty-four millions if need be. He does not and never has proposed, however, to encroach upon the reserves except for the relief of the commercial and manufacturing classes. The recent heavy purchases of bonds reduced the currency balance to such a low figure that the government would have been utterly unable to meet its obligations if the reserves had not been trenched upon. There has been no increase in the volume of the currency either yesterday or to-day, the receipts at the Treasury having been sufficient to meet meet all denials. It is estimated at the Department that it may become necessary before the month is out to draw on the reserves to the extent of eight or perhaps nine millions, but there will be nothing taken unless it is absolutely necessary for the wants of the government.

Gold at the Assay Office.

Dr. Linderman, the Director of the Mint, left for New York to-night to inspect the Assay office at that city, and if possible increase its facilities. The imports of gold have, since the beginning of the financial panic, been very heavy, and the precious metal has been poured into the office in such quantities that it has become clogged with work. There are now thirty-five million dollars of double eagles on hand.

Gold Coinage.

The coinage at the San Francisco mint has been unexceptionally heavy of late. During the month of September there were over two millions coined into double eagles, and for the quarter ending September 30th the entire coinage was nearly seven and a half millions. One hundred and thirty-seven thousand trade dollars were coined last month, and there are orders on hand for nearly three hundred thousand more.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 10, 1873.

The Sandwich Islands.

The last mail steamer at San Francisco from Sandwich Islands brought dispatches from the United States Consul at Honolulu to the State Departments. The Consul urged the necessity of a man-of-war being sent to look after American interests in case complications arose from the death of the King, who was then very dangerously ill. Orders were accordingly sent from here some days since to dispatch the Saranac, which was at Mare Island Station, to Honolulu as soon as she could be put in trim. The Portsmouth was at Honolulu at last advices, but was expected to leave.

More from the Reserve.

In order to meet current necessities the Secretary of the Treasury was compelled to-day to lay hold of $224,000 of the reserve. As stated last night, it is very probable that eight or nine millions will be used before the end of the month. The receipts of the government for this month have so far been very light, particularly from internal revenue.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 12, 1873.

Receipts and Expenditures.

The receipts from Internal Revenue have been seriously affected by the commercial panic, and so far only about $200,000 have been collected, which indicates a total of less than six millions for October. The receipts from miscellaneous sources may reach from one and a half to two millions more. The expenditures, exclusive of the interest on the public debt, will probably reach fourteen millions, thus making a deficiency for October of about six millions to be drawn from the legal tender reserve.

Pomeroy and Conway.

Ex-Senator Pomeroy's friends deny that there is any foundation for the imputations upon his character of violation of the marital rights of Conway, and they further state that Conway made no such charge when first arrested for the shooting. They say that Conway, when United States Consul at Marseilles, left his wife without support, in which state of affairs Dr. Howe, of Boston, aided by Messrs. Sumner and Pomeroy, helped to secure an appointment for her, and that Pomeroy has not seen the lady in question for three years. Conway is said to have been levying money contributions on Pomeroy, and to have been influenced by malice. Some of Conway's friends claim that he is insane and ought to be confined.

The National Metropolitan Bank.

The report of Colonel Moore, who has just made an examination of the affairs of the National Metropolitan bank of Washington, shows that the bank was deficient on the 18th of June, in the amount of reserve required by law, and that promises made to the Comptroller, to make good the deficiency, have not been kept.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 13, 1873.

The Pomeroy Shooting Affair.

Conway, the ex-Congressman from Kansas, who attempted to assassinate Mr. Pomeroy, is said by most of his acquaintance to be undoubtedly insane. His trial will come off in the Police Court. Mr. Pomeroy intends to prosecute him vigorously, so that, if sane, he may be sent to the penitentiary, and, if of unsound mind, that he may be placed in a lunatic asylum. Mr. Pomeroy very properly wishes him placed out of harm's way, as he fears he may otherwise repeat his attempt to take his life.

Senator Mitchell.

It is stated that a leading citizen of Oregon is coming here with a bundle of facts bearing on the case of Senator Mitchell, which will result in compelling him to vacate his seat. The friends of the Senator do not, however, attach any importance to the statement, and insist that there is no doubt that Mr. Mitchell will retain his place in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 13, 1873.

EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

Ex-President Johnson declines at present to make any statement as to the nature of his business in Washington. He says he will be here several days, and before he goes will have something to say relative to his presence here. It is believed that he will prepare a statement in refutation of that recently published by Judge Holt, but gives no information upon the topic. He is accompanied by his son, Andrew Johnson, Jr. This morning a large number of personal and political friends called upon him at the hotel. Shortly after Johnson's arrival he sent for G. Moore, of this city, who was his private Secretary during his Presidential term.

THE SUPREME COURT—THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

The Supreme Court met to-day and immediately adjourned so that the Justices might pay the annual visit to the President. A meeting was then held to take action concerning the death of Chief Justice Chase. There were present in the chamber Attorney General Williams, Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Gen. Butler, Senator Bayard, Messrs. Carlisle, Casey, Phillips, Otto Pike, Ashton, Davidge, Durant, Bradley, Pascal, Merrick and many other distinguished members of the bar. On motion of Mr. Carlisle, Hon. Reverdy Johnson presided, and D. W. Middleton, clerk of the court, acted as Secretary. Mr. Johnson, in the course of his address on taking the chair, said the death of an eminent judge of even a State Court is always a great calamity, but the death of a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States was a still greater calamity, because of the greater extent of his jurisdiction and the greater importance of the questions to be decided. He felt sure he could assert with perfect truth that more able, pure, and upright justices than those which adorned this court were not to be found in any other country of the world, and as to the late Chief Justice, he was in all respects equal to his predecessors. When appointment was made, although he had a high appreciation of his talents and ability as a legislator and an officer of the government, and was satisfied that Chase was truly a great man, he had his doubts concerning his capacity for a distinguished judicial position, but in this he was mistaken, for his decisions, involving so many delicate and important questions growing out of our civil strife, from the very first commanded the approval of the profession and of the country. He would forbear to even conjecture who was to succeed to the Chief Justiceship. He believed, however, and he felt perfectly satisfied from his judgment of the appointing and confirming power, that whoever shall be the successor will be found equal to the task. In conclusion, he said some consolation was to be found in the fact that as a father the late Chief Justice was tender; as a friend, steadfast; as a man he stood to the last high in the confidence of his countrymen, and he died as he lived, a Christian. Mr. Phillip Phillips said he was satisfied that the members of the bar had listened with profound respect to the remarks of the chairman, and as these no doubt found a response in every listener, he thought it unnecessary to offer any remarks, but would move the appointment of a committee to report such action as was necessary to be taken. The committee was accordingly appointed. After an interval of a few minutes, Mr. Merrick reported a series of resolutions eulogistic of the character of the deceased, and tendering to his family the sincere sympathy of the meeting in their loss; and further, that the Attorney General of the United States be requested to move in the Supreme Court that the resolutions be entered in the minutes; and, as a further remark of respect, that members of the bar will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days. The resolutions were greeda to, and the meeting adjourned.

THE SHOOTING OF POMEROY.

Martin F. Conway, who was arrested on Saturday last for the shooting of ex-Senator Pomeroy, will have a preliminary hearing at the Police Court to-morrow morning. Pomeroy denies the statement that he will decline to prosecute Conway, and says the complaint will be made by the officer who made the arrest, but all who witnessed the shooting have been summoned, together with the ex-Senator, who will also give his testimony.

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

The Attorney General has decided that one half of the compensation chargeable for government dispatches over the telegraph line of the Western Union Telegraph Company along the Kansas Pacific Railroad may be retained by the government and applied to the payment of bonds issued by the United States to aid in the construction of the road.

PARDON TO DESERTERS.

The President has caused an order to be issued from the War Department giving full pardon to all deserters who may return to duty on or before the first of January next, and who may serve faithfully during the remainder of the term of enlistment.

THE COLORED MEN VS. WALLACK.

In the case of the colored men against Wallack for refusal of admission to the orchestra circle of the theater, Judge Barrett to-day allowed defendant to put in an unverified answer.

Ex-Senator Pomeroy Shot

By M. F. Conway, of Kansas.

Three Chambers of a Six-Shooter Discharged—The Assailant Under Arrest.

WASHINGTON, October 11.—Ex-Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, was shot this afternoon, by ex-Representative, M. F. Conway, of Kansas.

Senator Pomeroy says that Conway met him a few days ago for the first time in about two years, and said abruptly "I am out of money;" to which Pomeroy replied, "I know, then, how to appreciate your situation, for I am nearly in that condition myself." This was all that passed between them at the interview, and to-day not a word was spoken before Conway commenced firing, surprising Pomeroy more than anything that ever happened to him before. Pomeroy is emphatic in stating that he has never had any controversy or ground for difficulty with Conway; on the contrary, he says that about three years ago he and Senator Sumner got Conway's wife a clerkship in the Treasury Department on her representing that her husband would not support her. Subsequently, says Pomeroy, Conway tried to "trustee" or draw her wages at the Treasury Department, and failed to accomplish it, but he (Pomeroy) had no controversy with him on that subject or any other.

Conway is a native of Baltimore, Md., and a printer by trade. He studied law, emigrated to Kansas, and took part in the early struggles of that Territory as a Free State man. After serving as County Judge for awhile, he was elected to Congress as the first Representative of Kansas. At the end of his term he was appointed by President Johnson Consul at Marseilles, but was removed by President Grant soon after the latter's inauguration. He has been living in this city for several years.

Conway is at the police headquarters in custody of the authorities. Excepting a remark he made when he was stopped in the street by Stillson, that Pomeroy had injured him and his family, Conway has been entirely reticent and has not alluded to the affair. As the wounds of Pomeroy are not of a serious nature, Conway will be detained at the police headquarters until Monday, when he will be arraigned before the Police Court. The weapon used was a six shooter; three of the barrels were discharged. Conway is a small sized man and appears to be between forty and forty-five years of age. After the shooting he seemed very much excited, and upon the first remark made to him by Stillson, "What have you done?" he replied, "I don't know, or I hardly know what I'm doing."

Conway was taken before Judge Snell this evening and released on $10,000 bail, Alexander Adamson becoming his bondsman. A certificate of a physician was produced to the effect that the wound of Pomeroy was very slight. Conway was laboring under very great mental excitement. It is said that the cause of the shooting is that Conway has had frequent political reverses in Kansas which he attributes to Pomeroy. His counsel have advised him to make no statement, and upon being released this evening he was taken away by his friends.

The latest dispatch says: Pomeroy was walking up New York avenue, and when near the corner of Fourteenth street he met Conway, who drew a large revolver, and when within six feet of Pomeroy fired three shots at him, one of which took effect in the right breast, just below the nipple. Conway then put up his pistol and started to walk off. Two gentlemen, P. B. Stillson and Addison, who witnessed the shooting, immediately stopped Conway, Addison exclaiming, "Stop, sir, you have shot a man and you must give your reasons for so doing." Conway replied, "He ruined myself and my family." He then surrendered his pistol to Stillson and accompanied the gentlemen to the station house. Pomeroy, who had fallen to the pavement, was assisted to a carriage and driven to his house on K street, near Fourteenth, where physicians were immediately summoned. Drs. Bliss and Verdi have just made an examination of Pomeroy's wound and pronounce it simply an abrasion. The ball passed through two thicknesses of Pomeroy's coat, also his vest and shirt, and its force was thereby so far spent that after penetrating the skin it was thrown off by one of the ribs, near the end of which it struck Pomeroy's hat, closely grazing his head, and another missing him altogether, although fired within a few feet of him. Pomeroy says he has never had any controversy with Conway, and has not the remotest idea of the cause of the attack.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

President Grant's Views on Panics—The Reserve—Currency—Deposits—Postoffice Banks, &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 12.—The views of President Grant on the financial question were expressed in substance yesterday during a conversation. In the first place he thought the panic generally throughout the country differed essentially both in cause and effect from any similar event of which he had any knowledge. When such events have heretofore taken place distrust has been occasioned as to the currency in circulation. Every one in the possession of currency would rush to the banks with it or spend it in the most liberal manner. But now, currency instead of being depreciated is actually becoming daily more valuable. In response to a question, he said he thought he saw in passing events the first steps towards a resumption, for the reason that panics generally occur when the country lacks prosperity, such as from the failure of crops, over purchases from abroad, etc. In this instance the panic has occurred in the midst of the greatest general prosperity. The aid recently rendered in the purchase of an unusually large number of bonds was not so much real as moral. The fact is, the President said, the money corporations of the country had become stampeded, and in turn startled and stampeded the whole country. Had not the Treasury seemed to aid them in some way the fright would have become more general and the consequence to the country more fatal. As it was he really believed the effect was going to be beneficial in many ways to the country at large, though the cost to some individuals deserving of better fate may be severe. The return to specie basis can never be effected, except by the shrinkage of value. This shrinkage has now taken place, disasters to individuals have already overtaken them, and he sincerely hoped the advantage might be retained in order to reach a solid financial basis. Already currency has appreciated to about par with silver. He wondered that silver is not now pouring out. When this should take place his theory was that the country could absorb from two to three hundred millions of it. This would prove a great benefit in several ways. It would supply a market for a number of years for the product of our mines, now becoming a drug. It would take the place of forty millions of fractional currency, about the amount of change that experience has proven to be necessary for the transaction of business, and will become the currency which will be hoarded in small amounts. He believed that silver once more in circulation, greenbacks would never be at a discount for silver. All fluctuations from that point would be in appreciation of value of our paper money. As to legislation, the President said he had thought much upon the subject, and if he were now engaged in writing his annual message to Congress he should recommend positive authority to reissue the forty-four millions reserve. A free banking law with the same protection to bill holders as now, a repeal of the clause requiring a reserve for the protection of depositors, a percentage of other reserve to be in gold, and that increased in regular ratio until the whole reserve would be in gold. This could be solely effected by requiring such institutions to save the whole or a large percentage of gold interest paid to banks on their bonds held by the Treasurer of the United States for the protection of bill holders. He also favored an absolute prohibition to the payment of interest on deposits. The President did not contend that he would be right in these recommendations, but they embodied views which his unaided reflection had brought to him. There was no question but that much demoralizing and injurious speculation and gambling was caused by the accumulation of capital in large centers, by the payment of interest on deposits. During a portion of the year when money is not required for moving products, this leads the country bankers, merchants and others to deposit in city banks, principally in New York, to make this money earn something during the period when they do not wish to use it. Banks paying interest on deposits cannot afford to hold money idle, hence gambling in fancy stocks, millions of which as an investment would not support a family even in the most economical manner, the building of railroads that are not wanted and which cannot for years pay running expenses, etc. Such gambling and speculation had, he trusted, received a blow from which he hoped they never would recover. The President said that unless his mind should undergo a change he would recommend the postoffice bank. This would give an institution in which everybody would have great confidence, within the reach of every one who can approach a money order postoffice. He should recommend the payment of four per cent. to depositors and the conversion of deposits either into outstanding United States bonds or into new four and a half per cent. bonds and taking up of a corresponding amount of those outstanding.

TRAGEDY IN MISSOURI.

A Husband Shoots His Wife and Her Paramour.

ST. LOUIS, October 13.—The *Evening Dispatch* has a special from Carrollton, Mo., giving an account of a terrible tragedy enacted near there. It appears that Rober Austin, a young farmer residing about eight miles from Carrollton, has for some time suspected the infidelity of his wife. On Friday morning last Austin left home, saying he was going to the St. Louis fair and would be absent several days. He went to the depot, but returned home after dark and secreted himself in a closet in his wife's bedroom, armed with a double barreled shotgun. The wife soon retired, and shortly afterward Elijah Haley entered the room, undressed himself, and just as he was getting into bed Austin sprang from his concealment and fired at him, but missed his aim, the shot entering his wife's abdomen. Austin fired again at Haley and killed him instantly. The affair has created intense excitement by reason of the prominence of all the parties concerned, young Austin being the son of Col. Austin, one of the oldest and wealthiest farmers in Carroll county. His wife is a daughter of Dr. Flournay, a prominent citizen of Lafayette county, and young Haley, a brother of elders Thomas and Henry Haley, both prominent in the Christian church. Mrs. Austin died on Saturday afternoon, and Austin surrendered to the authorities.

CRIMES.

Suicide of a Lover.

PATERSON, October 13.—Edward English, a youth of some twenty years, residing at Alexandria, while conversing with some friends in the County Clerk's office, at about twelve o'clock to-day, suddenly drew a revolver and shot himself dead. A love difficulty is said to be the cause of the tragic deed.

Stabbing in a Boarding House.

CHICAGO, October 13.—About twelve o'clock last night at a boarding house No. 1 Butterfield street, in the extreme southern part of the city, Patrick Lawless was stabbed that he died an hour afterwards, by James Walsh, who, with two companions, had forced an entrance into the house with the design of attacking the keeper of the house, who had expelled him for non-payment of board. The murderer and his companions have all been arrested.

A Seducer Shot.

NASHVILLE, October 13.—R. M. Richards, proprietor of the Academy of Music, a disreputable place of amusement in this city, was shot and instantly killed on the street near the door of his establishment at noon to-day, by James Hagan, a young man nineteen years of age. Richards had seduced Hagan's sister and refused to marry her. Hagan, after shooting, stood over and watched him to see that he was dead, then walked across the street and gave himself up.

Disastrous Storm in Havana.

HAVANA, October 6.—A severe rain storm has been prevailing here for the last three days. The wind is very heavy, the sea high and the waves breaking over Morre lighthouse. The water is rising and several streets are already inundated.

HAVANA, October 8.—Much damage has been caused by the high water. In the streets near the shore many houses were flooded, the sea breaking in doors and washing families away. Several persons were drowned. Most all the telegraph lines on the island are down and communication much interrupted.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spain.

DEFEAT OF THE INSURGENT FLEET AT CARTAGENA.

MADRID, October 13.—The Intransigente fleet has been defeated by the national squadron. The fight took place Saturday afternoon, near Cartagena, and lasted about two hours. The insurgent vessels were considerably injured, and were compelled to return to Cartagena harbor. The government squadron consisted of the Almanza, Vittoria, Cormen and two smaller vessels. Admiral Lobos was in command of the Intransigente fleet, which numbered four vessels.

There is a rumor that the Tetaun has been captured, but the government has received no such intelligence. There is great rejoicing over the victory.

LONDON, October 13.—A special dispatch from Cartagena to the *Times* gives the following particulars of the engagement between the Spanish government squadron under Admiral Lobos, and the fleet of intransigente vessels. Upon the appearance off the harbor of the national squadron the intransigente Junta held a consultation and decided to fight, although they had no hope of achieving a victory. Some of the garrison were in favor of surrendering the city, but the majority of the men, especially deserters from the government army were determined upon resisting to the last. General Contreras and several members of the Junta went on board the Numancia. All the morning was consumed by the insurgent vessels in taking in coal and provisions. At noon on Saturday, everything being in readiness, the four vessels weighed anchor and sailed out of harbor, amid loud cheers from the populace and the insurgent troops. After proceeding a short distance the fleet of Admiral Lobos, consisting of the Vittorio, Almanza, Villa de Madrid, Carmten and two paddle wheel steamers, were met and an engagement instantly begun. The fight lasted two hours, when the intransigente fleet was defeated and driven back to Cartagena, their vessels being badly damaged. The insurgents showed great spirit, but handled their ships badly. The Numancia at first having to bear the brunt of the battle alone, the firing generally was at too long a range, but at the close of the engagement, while the Vittoria was endeavoring to intercept the retreat of the insurrectionist frigate Tetuan, broadsides were closely exchanged between those two vessels.

LONDON, October 13.—A special telegram to the *Times* says General Ceballs has ordered the people living in the neighborhood of Cartagena to quit their houses, as a general bombardment by sea and land will be opened. A correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs from the vicinity of Cartagena that the naval action was brought on by the attempt of the insurgent fleet to escape to Oran, in Algeria. Additional particulars of the fight show that the rebel ships failed to support each other. The Numancia fired wildly. The Tetuan behaved with the greatest gallantry and was frequently cheered by the spectators on shore, among whom were hundreds of foreigners. She narrowly escaped capture owing to her boldness in coming to close quarters.

MADRID, October 13.—In the naval battle off Cartagena, thirteen men were killed and forty-seven wounded on the rebel fleet. Senor Mayer, a member of the Junta, was killed on board the Numancia.

The United States steamer Shenandoah has sailed from Almira for Malaga, and the United States steamer Congress has arrived at Santandre.

France.

THE ELECTIONS ON SUNDAY.

PARIS, October 13.—The Republican deputies to the Assembly waited on ex-President Thiers to-day, and tendered their congratulations on the victory in the provinces yesterday. M. Thiers expressed his gratification at the results of the elections, because it would strengthen the hands of the opponents of monarchial schemes. Deputies have also sent a telegram to M. De Remusat expressing joy at his success.

Members of the Left Center will meet on the 23d inst., Extreme Republicans on the 25th and Moderate Republicans on the 27th, to designate members of a general committee of management.

M. RANC SENTENCED.

PARIS, October 13.—The council of war before which M. Ranc was summoned to appear, has declared him guilty, and passed sentenced of death *in contumaciam*.

THE BAZAINE COURT MARTIAL.

PARIS, October 13.—The trial of Marshal Bazaine was resumed to-day. The attendance was larger than any day since the opening. The President of the Court began his examination of the accused, stating that he should consider that prisoner's responsibility commenced with the 12th of August. He, however, put several questions in regard to events before that date. In reply to questions concerning the disaster of Forbach, Bazaine said he had no knowledge that orders were given to generals direct. He was present at the council of war held by the Emperor on the 9th of August. It was then resolved that his army should be brought to the walls of Metz, and a movement in that direction began on the 11th. After reaching the city he received no orders to obtain more ammunition. He complained of the carelessness of the intelligence service. He did not receive precise information of MacMahon's situation until the 13th, and orders to throw a bridge across the Moselle reached him only the day before. He denied that he could be held responsible for delay and the subsequent failure to destroy bridges to prevent the enemy's pursuit. Telegraphic dispatches were read, showing that Bazaine intended to counteract the flank movement of the Germans, but the Emperor prevented him from carrying out his plans. The Marshal, in answer to further questions, especially concerning the 15th of August, stated that he agreed with the Emperor to march to Verdun, but the delay was caused by the battle of Borny, and he was otherwise hindered. He was unaware the Emperor intended to depart from Metz. He declared positively that the Emperor left no special orders. It was well understood, however, that in the event of strong resistance the army was to remain at Metz a few days at least, and not go beyond Verdun in any case. After the battle of the 16th, Leboeuf and Canrobert agreed with him that it was impossible to advance. Responsible officers informed him that his supplies were insufficient. He declared that he gave Canrobert all the aid he asked at St. Privot. He blamed Ladwirault for not calling up reserves. In justification of his conduct after the 18th of August he cited the orders he had received to be cautious. The accused betrayed much excitement at the beginning of his examination, which was long and searching.

England.

BULLION FOR AMERICA.

LONDON, October 13.—The bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day, on balance, is thirty thousand five hundred pounds, all for America. Over a half million dollars in specie was shipped on Saturday for New York.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, October 14, 2:30 A. M.—Henry James has just been returned to Parliament from Taunton by a majority of eighty-seven. Edwin James, in a speech to the electors at Marylebone, advocated woman suffrage, and at the close of the meeting received from his hearers a vote of thanks. John Bright will address his constituents on the 22d inst.

Austria.

IMPERIAL VISIT TO ST. PETERSBURG.

VIENNA, October 13.—The Emperor of Austria will visit the Czar at St. Petersburg during the holidays of the Prussian Christmas.

Switzerland.

GENEVA, October 13.—Pere Hyacinthe has been elected one of the three cures in Geneva, by the Old Catholics.

Germany.

EXPULSION OF EMIGRATION AGENTS.

BERLIN, October 13.—The Ministers of Commerce and of the Interior have issued instructions to district authorities to expel all emigration agents who are domiciled in Germany.

FROM FORT WAYNE.

A Thief Sentenced—Charge Against Policemen—Stealing a Team—Firing at a Resident—Sneak Thieves.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., October 13, 1873.

U. S. Green, who recently stole a small sum of money at the Market House, was sentenced to-day to two years in the Penitentiary and fined seven hundred dollars.

Two of our best policemen have been detected going into the house of a citizen and insulting his wife. A thorough investigation will be made in a few days.

A man stole a team of horses and a wagon on the street to-day, and drove them to an auctioneer, who sold them to a livery man. In a couple of hours the rightful owner claimed the property and took it away. The thief is now in jail awaiting trial.

An unknown person fired a shot in the front door window of the residence of Sol D. Bayless, a prominent citizen. Fortunately no one was hurt, although several persons were in the hall at the time.

A boarding house was entered to-night by sneak thieves and three watches stolen. The police are on the track, and will be apt to secure the robbers.

THE AUGUST STORM.

Report of the Number of Lives and Vessels Lost, and Buildings Destroyed.

WASHINGTON, October 13.—A report of the movements and damage done by the great storm of August 24th has been prepared at the Signal Office, which will be given in full to the public in a few days. One thousand and thirty-two vessels, of which four hundred and thirty-five were small fishing schooners, are known to have been destroyed during the 24th and 25th August in the neigborhood of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Atlantic shores of Nova Scotia, Cape Breton and New Foundland. In addition to this large number over ninety vessels were destroyed by the same storm in its course before reaching Nova Scotia, making a total of one hundred and twenty-two vessels destroyed within a few days. Two hundred and twenty-three lives were definitely reported lost, and a most moderate estimate of the numerous cases in which whole crews were stated to have been lost, swells the number to nearly five hundred; while if to this be added the loss of life on land and in the earlier history of the cyclone, the grand total amounts to at least six hundred lives. Records also show that about nine hundred buildings were injured or totally destroyed by this storm.

CASUALTIES.

Lamp Accident—Child Burned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA., October 13, 1873.

On Saturday night last a coal oil lamp exploded in the dwelling of Mrs. McGinnely. The clothing of a child four years old caught fire, and the child was so badly burned that its life is despaired of.

A Pittsburgher Found Dead.

ST. LOUIS, October 13.—The dead body of William Seville, machinist, of Pittsburgh, formerly foreman of the Huron Works, of that city, was found in the tunnel at the intersection of Third street to-day. It is supposed he accidentally fell from the pavement while passing along Third street last night, there being no railing or other guard there to prevent such accidents.

Sudden Death at Belleville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BELLEVILLE, O., October 11, 1873.

Mr. C. Aungst, one of the oldest citizens of this vicinity, was found dead in one of his fields this morning. An inquest was held, the verdict being that his death was caused by heart disease.

Opening of the Peninsular Railroad.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

VALPARAISO, IND., October 13, 1873.

The Peninsular Railroad was opened from this place to-day. The first regular train started east this morning. This gives a direct line from Chicago to Lansing, Michigan, *via* the Fort Wayne route to this point.

THE SCOURGE AT MEMPHIS.

Yellow Fever Abating—But Few Deaths Yesterday—Jack Frost Lends his Aid—Cincinnati's Munificence.

MEMPHIS, October 13.—A slight frost this morning has inspired new hope. Very few new cases were reported up to noon. An important feature now noticeable in the disease is, that it soon runs its course either to recovery or death. Many of the cases attacked a week ago are on the street, while those attacked earlier are still confined to their rooms.

The mortuary report from noon yesterday to noon to-day, is forty-two, of which thirty-six were from yellow fever and six from other causes, against fifty-six from all causes and forty-six from yellow fever and ten from other causes from Saturday at noon to Sunday noon.

Trains leaving the city continue crowded.

LATER.—George D. Plummer, a prominent Mason, and W. T. McLefresh, commission merchant, are among the dead reported at noon.

The Magnolia and Tivoli, two of the largest beer halls in the city, and both owned by Quentall & Sons, closed this morning for lack of business.

A more hopeful feeling prevails to-day. There was more business apparent, many merchants receiving and shipping large bills. Several houses to-day closed their doors, to remain so until the affliction has entirely subsided, as the business done does not justify the expense of keeping open. The work of cleaning and disinfecting the streets and alleys is going on vigorously. Cart loads of lime were strewn in the gutters on each side of the street, yesterday, and the Board of Health are doing everything with the means at hand, and urging the citizens to use the prescribed disinfecting agents about their premises, so that it is confidently believed that in a few days more the malarial poison that has produced such terrible results will be effectually eradicated. One death is reported from Waltham Infirmary, and eight were discharged. Under the immediate care of the Howard Association, seven new cases were admitted to the Waltham Infirmary.

At Walnut Bend, Arkansas, on Sunday, in a congregation of about twenty-five persons attending religious services, $528 25 were collected for the relief of Memphis.

Undertaker John Walsh was arrested to-day at the instance of Dr. R. J. Freeman, Secretary of the Board of Health, because of his refusal to furnish a list of burials to the Board of Health. He is also a member of the Board of Aldermen from the Fourth ward.

Porter Swayne, the only son of the late Judge J. T. Swayne, died to-day. His father was buried yesterday.

The mortuary report to-day is most favorable, showing forty-seven deaths from all causes, thirty-eight from yellow fever, and nine from other causes, a falling off of ten from all causes and eight from the prevailing malady. In view of the sudden change of temperature yesterday and last night, sufficient to produce frost this morning, the falling-off was not looked for. It is almost a sure evidence that the scourge has succumbed to the vigorous sanitary measures adopted by the Board of Health, and we may now hope for a gradual decrease in the mortuary report and no more new cases for the next few days, when we will be able to announce the glad news that the scourge has departed from Memphis.

CINCINNATI, October 13.—The Common Council of this city to-day appropriated fifteen thousand dollars for the benefit of the sufferers at Memphis and Shreveport.

RICHMOND, VA., October 13.—The Masonic committee to-day collected $635 for the relief of their brethren in Memphis. The Israelites of this city sent $300 for the general relief of the sick.

COLUMBUS, GA., October 13.—The citizens of this place have raised in two days $1,600 to aid the sufferers in Memphis and Shreveport. Contributions are still coming in.

CHICAGO, October 13.—The benefit given by the Exposition managers for the Memphis sufferers this evening was a decided success. Between twenty and thirty thousand people were present. The cash receipts were between twelve and fifteen thousand dollars.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., October 13.—The Hebrew Society of this city to-day forwarded a contribution of $500 to Memphis.

LOUISVILLE, KY., October 13.—Subscriptions for the relief of Memphis and Shreveport reach $16,000.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 13, 1873.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERHOOD.

The action of the Dean of Canterbury in taking part in the celebration of the Lord's Supper at Madison Square in the Presbyterian church on Sunday, the 5th inst., has caused much discussion among the members of the Anglican and Protestant Episcopal churches, and letters have been written to the Dean and to Bishop Potter, of this diocese, by the Right Rev. Dr. Tozer, Late Missionary Bishop to Central Africa. A tardy publication is this morning given to these letters, the existence and import of which has been known for some days. In a letter to Bishop Potter Dr. Tozer says that it is by no means improbable that restless and unstable persons in England will seize upon this act of what I must presume to call open hostility to the discipline of the church as an excuse and apology for attending from time to time the attractive services of the Church of Rome, but the result of this experiment here in America may be even more disastrous, for so far as Dr. Smith's influence extends it will suggest the idea that the promise held out by the Episcopal Church in this land of becoming the haven of rest of men who are tossed to and fro by the multiplicity of the contending creeds and systems is nothing else than a mistake and delusion.

There were two significant services yesterday in connection with the Alliance which the morning papers omit from their accounts. At Dr. Hall's Presbyterian church the communion service was administered by the Episcopal Bishop Cummins, of Kentucky, assisted by Dr. Arnot, of Edinburgh, and Dr. Dorner, of Berlin. The Bishop remarked that in all his ministering he had never before communed with his Presbyterian brethren, but that this should not be the last time. At Dr. Booth's Presbyterian church, Rev. Dr. Freemantie, of the Church of England, assisted the pastor in the administration of the communion. Both churches were crowded. These circumstances, taken in connection with the letter of the late missionary Bishop at Zanzibar to the "Lord Bishop" of New York, in which he takes the Dean of Canterbury to task for his participation in the Presbyterian communion last week indicate the probability of a stir in the church.

MAYOR HAVEMEYER DON'T CARE.

The Committee to wait on Mayor Havemeyer to see what could be done about modifying the contract system so as to give fifty thousand persons who were last year depending upon the Commissioner of Charities some means of earning their own bread, reported that the Mayor would do nothing, and that he said he did not care if one million people were without a chance of earning a livelihood this winter.

KENYON, COX & CO.

Papers were served to-day in the suit of Wm. Scott, of Erie, Pennsylvania, against Kenyon, Cox & Co. The suit is intended to restrain Daniel Drew, the special partner in the firm, from disposing of his property, which, it is alleged, he is doing in order to escape his liabilities in connection with the Canada Southern Railroad bonds, which were said to have caused the failure of Kenyon, Cox & Company.

The failure of P. H. Stevens was announced this morning at the Stock Exchange.

MME. VON BISMARCK.

A Washington dispatch says that the German Minister has just received the intelligence from Berlin, stating authoritatively that Mme. Von Bismarck is not only not dead, but not sick. The story was probably invented by Ultramontanists, to coincide with the statement of Victor Emanuel at Berlin, so that it would appear that Bismarck had suffered this affliction for the King of Italy.

NATIONAL TRUST AND UNION TRUST COMPANIES.

The National Trust Company resumed business to-day, paying its depositors in certified checks on the Central National Bank, their Clearing House bank.

The Union Trust Company has not yet begun to pay its depositors.

MEMBERS ON THEIR TRAVELS.

The delegates to the Evangelical Alliance Conference left this morning for Philadelphia. A short stay will be made at Princeton, where the delegates will be received by President McCosh and faculty, of Princeton College, and other distinguished residents of the place.

INTERNATIONAL WORKINGMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

The Federal Council of the International Workingmen's Association had a meeting yesterday, when the Committee on Cheap Transportation recommended as the best means of facilitating transportation the opening of large water ways, and control of the government, at rates covering running charges and repairs.

GRINNELL & CO.

Judge Blatchford to-day modified the injunction sufficiently to permit Blake Brothers & Company to sell securities held as collateral for money loaned to G. Bird Grinnell & Company. This decision may throw on the market ten thousand registered Lake Shore and Michigan Southern registered sinking fund bonds. The injunction was modified on the condition that Blake Brothers & Company file a sworn statement of the sales in the Clerk's office of the United States District Court in bankruptcy to await such action as an assignee in bankruptcy may take, providing such assignee be appointed to collect and distribute the assets of Grinnell & Co.

THE LATE MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

The jury in the case of Ida W. Vail, who died from the effects of abortion in Jersey City, rendered a verdict that deceased came to her death by the use of instruments in the hands of Dr. Cummins, assisted by Mrs. Crozier, alias Metzler, and that Alonzo E. Kimball was accessory to the act. The case is now before the grand jury.

Scheme for the Conquest of Mexican Territory.

ST. LOUIS, October 13.—A gentleman who lived in Chihuahua, one of the northern States of Mexico, many years, recently arrived here on business. He communicated to the *Times* reporter a grand scheme for the conquest of Northern Mexico, embracing Chihuahua, Coahuila, New Leon and Sonora, and the subsequent annexation to the United States. A number of capitalists of this country, and many prominent wealthy citizens of Mexico, are said to be connected with the scheme. A brief outline of the project is as follows:

The Texas Pacific Railroad is being constructed from both termini, and work will finish about the middle route somewhere near El Paso. Some 15,000 laborers will be engaged on the road. When the work is completed they will be discharged in the country, where it will be impossible for them to obtain employment, and as such men are generally improvident and without money they will be glad to accept anything that may be offered them. How these men are to be utilized is thus stated: A society has been organized exclusively of officers of the Union and Confederate armies, no one being eligible who had not attained the rank of Captain. Some weeks before the completion of the railroad, these gentlemen will be sent forward in detachments to make themselves personally acquainted with the laborers, and on the discharge of the latter will attempt to organize them in an army. Commissariat and camp equipage will be furnished by the capitalists who back them and they will then march over the Northern States of Mexico and raise a flag of independence in each of them. The people of the States are expected to look favorably on the enterprise and will offer no molestation. The interference of the government of Mexico will be powerless. The next step will be annexation to the United States by a vote of the people, as was the case with Texas.

Tom Scott and General Grant are mentioned as connected with or favorable to the scheme.

Porter County, Indiana, Fair—Indiana Normal School.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

VALPARAISO, IND., October 9, 1873.

The fair to-day has been first rate, weather the finest. A large crowd was upon the ground and the receipts heavy. The display of all kinds of work has been very good. To-morrow will be the big day, as lively races will come off, and Colfax's speech will insure a success.

The Northern Indiana Normal School opened this week with bright prospects.

The United States fishery commission reports that cod and haddock are quite as abundant along the New England coast as formerly, but are in deeper water. The plan for the restoration of salmon to the rivers has been very successfully carried out, great numbers of the young having been placed in all the principal streams and fishways constructed around the dams.

ELECTION OF 1872.

The Votes for Governor and President in Pennsylvania.

Below we reproduce a tabular statement of the official votes in Pennsylvania for Governor and President, in October and November, 1872. It will be found useful for reference:

COUNTIES.	GOVERNOR.—1872— Hartranft, Rep....	GOVERNOR.—1872— Buckalew, Dem....	PRESIDENT.—1872— Grant, Rep........	PRESIDENT.—1872— Greeley, Lib-Dem...
Adams	2765	3038	2735	2580
Allegheny	25771	16490	25846	9055
Armstrong	4434	3469	4297	2078
Beaver	3685	2882	3517	1798
Bedford	2973	2977	2901	2165
Berks	7698	13947	7741	10201
Blair	4263	3244	4251	2183
Bradford	7443	4434	7452	3563
Bucks	7278	7658	6913	5445
Butler	3985	3440	4015	2534
Cambria	2828	3530	2841	2547
Cameron	572	531	554	340
Carbon	2444	2533	2452	1946
Center	3292	3712	3142	2695
Chester	9386	6510	9249	3802
Clarion	2727	3583	2558	2304
Clearfield	1995	3432	1970	2329
Clinton	2018	2632	2003	1758
Columbia	2110	3826	2009	3001
Crawford	7032	6463	6938	4887
Cumberland	4176	4614	3895	3557
Dauphin	7450	5113	6954	3331
Delaware	4530	2638	4231	1166
Elk	628	1193	679	753
Erie	7467	5271	7502	3787
Fayette	3954	4631	3881	2663
Franklin	4505	4182	4301	3164
Fulton	797	1125	737	808
Forest	418	340	369	155
Greene	1795	3450	1852	2829
Huntingdon	3249	2690	3099	1805
Indiana	4472	2146	4386	1266
Jefferson	2497	2247	2253	1156
Juniata	1352	1739	1306	1265
Lancaster	13774	9064	14288	5717
Lawrence	3426	1705	3429	945
Lebanon	4285	2824	4171	2076
Lehigh	5855	6895	5342	5622
Luzerne	12341	14433	12966	10904
Lycoming	4639	4056	[illegible]	3837
M'Kean	1025	950	1049	618
Mercer	5573	4598	5517	3411
Mifflin	1786	1765	1685	1127
Monroe	658	2839	787	2205
Montgomery	8444	8463	8080	5113
Montour	1378	1623	1384	1333
Northampton	4880	8121	4841	6155
Northumberland	4314	4363	4271	3356
Perry	2752	2414	2563	1744
Philadelphia	69278	48841	68792	23407
Pike	246	1134	339	797
Potter	1466	1042	1463	554
Schuylkill	8990	9377	8657	6983
Snyder	1906	1372	1803	915
Somerset	3430	1802	3495	1383
Sullivan	431	744	440	571
Susquehanna	4333	3403	4536	2907
Tioga	5504	2376	5730	1777
Union	2069	1374	1997	916
Venango	5071	4415	4780	2986
Warren	3176	2833	3090	1538
Washington	5294	4992	5134	3223
Wayne	2119	3030	2463	2152
Westmoreland	5581	6475	5412	4719
Wyoming	1561	1791	1552	1399
York	6400	8388	6299	6753
Total	353387 317760	317760	349689 211961	211961
Majority	35627		137728	
Aggregate vote	671147		561650	

FROM BROOKVILLE, PA.

Wealth of Jefferson County in Mineral and Timber Lands—Rapid Growth of Brookville, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROOKVILLE, PA., October 11, 1873.

It is some time since I have given you any items from Brookville—not because there was nothing new, but from the fact that there is so much new transpiring daily that one would have to employ his entire time to keep up with all the news in this town. The late money panic has not reached us yet; all our banks are firm, ready to meet all demands, and money to loan to our neighbors at a small interest, say from ten to twenty per cent. We are seldom troubled with such small matters as money panics; in fact, Jefferson county is to-day the wealthiest county in this State. We are in our crude state as yet, but in a few years, when we fetch our wealth to the surface, then the outside world will find that we are not boasting about Jefferson county when we talk about her untold hidden wealth. Much better would it be for wealthy men in the cities who have money, if they will come out to this wealthy county and invest their cash in real estate, than to invest in city banks that are liable to burst at any time. Some of the banks are like many other institutions or corporations—always looking forward for something to turn up that will give them a favorable opportunity to burst or close their doors on a vault well filled with the hard earnings of poor men and widows. If money was invested in lands instead of banks, the entire State would improve much faster. There is no county in the State that offers such inducements to capital as Jefferson. The man with his million can invest to advantage, as also the man with his hundreds. We offer mineral lands at reasonable figures and reasonable payments. There is a chance for almost every branch of business in Jefferson county. Manufacturing establishments of all kinds could be established in the county without a single risk. There is no end to water power. There are hundreds and thousands of acres of hemlock, oak and chestnut lands that can be purchased at very low figures, with payments to suit purchasers, that in less than ten years will be as valuable as the pine lands are at the present time. It is estimated by persons who are close observers that there is now more white pine timber in Jefferson county than will supply the home demand for thirty years to come.

Brookville is one of the living towns of Pennsylvania. There are already finished or under headway this summer eighty new buildings. Tenant houses are in demand at all times, our citizens are enterprising, and will do all in their power to make Brookville one of the cities of Pennsylvania inside of ten years. If it was not that this letter would bear upon its face what some would call an advertisement, I would name the manufacturing establishments now in operation in Brookville and within one mile. The town will speak for herself.

The election is so close at hand that we will be compelled to employ ourselves from this time on until the close of the polls in the interest of Hon. G. G. Gordon, our favorite for Supreme Judge, and before this appears in print, we in Jefferson county hope and pray that he will be honored by the voters of the State as Supreme Judge elect.

A. B. M.

The Financial Problem—A Suggestion.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

We have at present a panic in the money market, and although its effects have thus far been only partial, compared with former ones, yet it is an interesting question to consider what would it have been if the banks had been paying specie, when it began? There are said to be about $300,000,000 of deposits in the banks of New York city alone, besides their immense circulation, for both of which they would then be liable to pay gold and silver. Now, the amount of specie in the whole United States is variously estimated at from $175,000,000 to $400,000,000; but it is evident that there are a number of individuals in our great cities, who could in a brief period place themselves in position to demand enough of coin to cause a suspension all over the country, by merely controlling the liabilities of the banks of our great metropolis. Besides, how many rings could be formed to effect the same end, and will not all financial operators consider it a smart, and perhaps a legitimate scheme, to make money? Operations are now gone into that were undreamed of ten years ago, and the tricks of Wall street are unfathomable and past finding out. The question then arises, when is the present state of things to end, and how are we to have gold and silver for general circulation? I suggest as the remedy, that the government give us a currency that has a little more value than the precious metals, and we will use as little of them as we can. To this end, let the powers that be, as soon as practicable, withdraw all the present National bank and legal tender circulation, and exchange for them bonds or notes of the government bearing a low rate of interest, cancel the bonds owned by the banks, and let this be the only currency issued by banks, or government. They can and should be drawn for such amounts as will be readily counted, and at the same time will draw a non-fractional amount of interest per day. And let them be a legal tender, for principal and accrued and unpaid interest, up to date of transfer from hand to hand, in daily transactions. Other bonds of the government may also be retired and exchanged for these currency bonds, to whatever extent the demand for currency may be found to be met. These may, if deemed expedient, be by law demandable for all sums greater than some specific amount, as for instance their lowest denomination, and let the remainder of the circulation be coin. Now we will consider the effect of this arrangement. In the first place, the government will lose the gratis loan of the legal tenders, but will gain more by the lower rate of interest on the whole paper circulation of the country. On the other hand, the people will prefer the bonds to the gold, and will only take the latter when they cannot help it. For instance, we will suppose the rate of interest to be 2.43 per cent. per annum, or that the bond of the lowest denomination should be $150; and the interest one cent per day. Would not the one penny make every rational person take the bond for use the next day, in preference to the gold? And when sums ten, twenty or fifty times larger, the amount would be idle for a short time the advantage would be too obvious to need discussion. The rate of interest being low, would besides have the good effect of preventing "hoarding," and thereby diminishing the circulation. Again, specie being depreciated, would circulate actively, and thereby increase the medium for commercial transactions. The paper currency, being only redeemable at certain stated periods, when the bonds fall due, there can be no uncertain demand for coin for redemption, even the interest being only payable at certain stated times. This currency would not diminish in the country, not being a legal tender abroad, and the investment bonds would retain their place in foreign markets. Nothing that is equitable should be forced upon the National banks in the exchange of bonds, but it is apparent by this time that they have not come up to the purpose of their creation in regard to their circulation. If they are unable to pay specie for their notes after this length of time, the whole country is entitled to the benefit of the default, and there is more justice in the goverment issuing paper not redeemable on demand in coin, but with a bonus on its face, than in private corporations doing the same thing, with no consideration to the holder. Let justice be done them, however, in view of all the circumstances. Believing that wiser heads might improve upon this abstract theory of finance, so as to make it useful, it is respectfully submitted.

M.

FREDERICK HECKER has been in Germany on a visit to old friends and old scenes. While there he has incurred considerable criticism by the intense Americanism of his opinions. In contemplating the glory of German nationality, he has not forgotten the glory of American citizenship. He concluded his parting speech at a farewell banquet given him in the city of Manheim in the following strain of emotional eloquence: Soon the hour of parting will be here. I am sixty-two years old. I shall never again see my native country. But between us there is a spiritual land, a land to remind me of the land of my birth, of my youth, and where the years of my manhood were spent. We, across the ocean, are and will remain Germans, even though we be citizens of the great American fatherland, and we shall continue to impart to you the experiences we have made in the contest for liberty and human rights. In all of us, however, there lives a great thought—the democracy; and in this thought we are one all the world over; the democracy of the nations is a unit. And now, farewell, dear friends, you who are gathered here; farewell, all of you who are not here; farewell, ye graves; farewell, farewell, ye citizens whom in spirit I embrace; farewell, thou Manheim, thou refuge of the liberal minded of South Germany and city of my nativity; I shall see thee no more, shall never more tread thy streets. Farewell, all, farewell, forever!"

CINCINNATI EXPOSITION.

The Closing on Saturday—Interest Maintained Throughout—Greatest Achievement of the Kind in America—The Buildings—Art Gallery—Floral Display—Machinery—Agricultural Implements—The Display of Minerals and Raw Material—The Management and Results—A Pertinent Question for Pittsburghers to Ponder.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, October 5, 1873.

The great exposition of 1873 closed its doors last night, and so ended what we truthfully denominate the greatest achievement of the kind ever recorded in America. An interest which it was pleasing for a stranger to notice, was maintained to the end, by all classes of the citizens. Mechanics manifested, perhaps, most interest because of the wonderful display in their interest, and because they, as a class, are of an enterprising turn of mind. But not only this class; for the interest manifested by merchants, lawyers, doctors, professors and, last, but not least, the ladies, was intensely alive to the end. Everybody seemed to have some special reason for delight in visiting its spacious halls, and what wonder? Aladdin, with a whole round dozen of his wonderful lamps, could hardly have produced a scene so replete with brilliant loveliness, while every nook and corner discovered something which was the representative of skilled labor, superior intellect or genius. The inventor, the artist and the master workman seem to have vied with each other in adding each his share to make up the wonderful whole.

To accomplish a detailed description of the thousands of attractive things on exhibition would occupy all the space devoted to reading matter in a week's issue of the COMMERCIAL; even a roster of them would require pages, so that I must deal in generalities, and speak only of classes, save in a few exceptional instances.

The first great sight was the crowd which continually patronized the show, made up as it was of people of all ages, colors and conditions. The dresses worn by some of Cincinnati's fair daughters were indeed wonders in their way, and never did a devotee of fashion have better opportunity to exhibit the abominations of her profession; while the emphatic attire of some young gentlemen—the bloods, you know—evinced a decided lack of phosphorus in their cerebral composition.

THE BUILDINGS

are, although quite large, not only much too small, but certainly illy adapted to the purpose. There was too much crowding together in all the departments. One thing, however, must be said, they were beautifully lighted, and the tasteful disposition of articles by those in charge produced a fine effect.

THE FLORAL DISPLAY

was a series of magnificent successes, and exceeded the powers of any pen, however graphic, to describe. At regular intervals the cut flowers were replaced by those fresh from the garden, and a continual rearrangement of the growing plants and trees worked a never ending attraction to those whose love for the beautiful led them to enjoy such displays.

THE ART GALLERY

was supplied with an immense catalogue, from the exceedingly fine private galleries, which, to the credit of this people be it said, are not few hereabouts. The efforts at art criticism by some of the visitors who did this part of the exposition were rich. You heard them on every side as you stood

"Gazing forgetfully upon the canvas,"

and however far up you might be, following the artist into the realm he must have inhabited while at work, you would be tumbled back to this matter of fact world in a hurry by the drawled remark of some feminine boarding-schoolized creature, "Isn't it s-p-l-e-n-d-i-d? It's so lawge." To mention pieces is impossible. W. H. Baird, of Ohio; De Hasse, whose pictures all look as though red paint was cheap; Von Bremen and Bertrand were among the artists represented.

MACHINERY.

Of this there was an almost endless list actively employed, and all the different operations were watched with unwavering interest. Among the most popular were a bolt making machine, Haddock's automatic nail cutter, and a self feeding iron turning lathe by the Niles Tool Company, of Hamilton, Ohio; while the numerous soda water factories ceased not to dispense five cent illustrations of their superiority. In the

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

the "Buckeye," of Canton, Ohio; Excelsior, of Miamasburg, Ohio; Clipper, of New York; Champion, of Springfield, Ohio; Planet, of Lafayette, Ind., and the Superior, of Wheeling, W. Va., were amongst the mowers represented, while threshers, feed cutters, respers, churns, &c., were running and rattling at a great rate. Of plows there was a large variety, each one of which, we were informed, was sure to get the big medal; and we have no doubt they all deserved it, for any of them would have seemed more in place in the parlor than the field.

AN OIL WELL

form West Virigin had been dug up and brought here for those to see who aforetime may have been interested in some of the untamed feline stocks. At all events, there was the tank and a continuous stream of grease flowing into it, by the aid of a pump which drew out at the bottom what went in at the top, after the manner of former times in other localities.

RAW MATERIALS

of every name and order, iron, lead, zinc, copper, tar, tumeric, turpentine and tin were here in vast array; tons of iron and steel from different furnaces, mills and factories, were stacked up in competition for the offered reward for superior merit.

WM. CLARK & CO., PITTSBURGH,

was one of the signs displayed over an exhibition of hoop iron, which attracted general attention.

OF CARRIAGES,

there was all imaginable sorts, from a coal bank car to an omnibus, and from a hearse to a hand cart.

There was a large and fine display of coffins, but few who stopped long to admire or evinced an anxiety to invest. And so on, etc., etc., &c., &c., and all the rest.

THE MANAGEMENT.

First. There is a guaranteed fund of $200,000, subscribed by the citizens, but not to be drawn upon unless the receipts of the season fail to meet the current expenses. Then, the whole thing is put into the hands of a carefully selected executive committee, who go ahead and do the work, and send in their bills to another set of supervisors; all hands are in earnest, and work together with a will and a determination to succeed, and they do succeed.

RESULTS.

An average of 20,000 visitors daily at twenty-five cents each, foots up in thirty days to $150,000. Suppose that two-thirds of these attendants are strangers, they will spend each five dollars daily at least, equal in thirty days to $1,999,800, or $66,660 per day in cash. Now, I ask in concluding this too long, but yet too short letter, do expositions pay? and why can't Pittsburgh have one in 1874?

ROVER.

NEWS FROM THE TIGRESS.

Perils of Arctic Navigation—The Tigress Among Icebergs—Plan of the Expected Cruise.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* on board the United States steamer Tigress writes as follows:

We parted company from the Juniata on the 25th of August, bound to the west coast of Davis Straits, in search of some of the Northern fleet of whalers from Scotland. It is the custom of these cruisers to leave Scotland early in May, and get into Davis Straits when the ice first commences to break up, keeping to the eastward along the Greenland coast, and getting as far as Cape York, steer westward, across to Lancaster sound. At this point, with the opening ice, the whales are found in great abundance. When the ice further to the northward commences to break up (which is generally at a later season) and follows the Polar current down in the shape of an ice pack, these Scotch whalers drop down to the southward, and keeping clear of the pack in open water, follow the coast line down as far as Exeter bay and Cumberland sound; about the 15th of October they leave the coast for home.

After leaving Disco our intention was to hunt this whaling fleet and find the whereabouts of the crew of the Polaris. The wind favored us on our voyage for a day only. On the 26th of August we had an idea of what we might have to battle against, judging by a strongly marked ice blink to the westward, extending far northward of west. The air over the ice, as seen from open water, is quite luminous, looking like the early streaks of approaching day just before the dawn; and if upon an ice-field open water is at hand, the atmosphere about it is as dark as in our own latitudes before an approaching snow storm in winter. The 27th of August found us in close contact with the pack of ice foretold by the ice blink, and the vessel's course was changed to the southward, and so it continued until the 30th of August, when we had another sign of what was to be expected for the future—the barometer indicating by its sudden fall a southeast gale. Before noon on the 31st, the gale broke upon us in all its fury, and in less than four hours the sea became as rough as though the blow had been in progress the whole day. For four days it was increasing, and the third day it rather grew worse.

The poor little ship had not only to contend against the gale and the sea, but also to fight the ice. One of our oldest ice masters, Mr. Chipman, who has been for years in this part of the world, declared that he had sailed ten years to his durring this gale. On Sunday, the 31st of August, about ten in the evening, all hands were startled by the cry of the lookout, "Iceberg close aboard." "Hard down," was the answer, and all hands were anxious to see how the Tigress would behave with such an enemy. The sea was lashed to fury by the gale, and the sleet was perfectly blinding. To stand above the rail was almost impossible. The whole sea was as white as if covered with ice. But in the blackness of the night the berg could be seen towering in all its majesty, looming like a mountain in the middle of a plain. But it had been seen too late for skill in seamanship to clear it, and the Tigress struck it a little on the bow, stopped, shook herself, and, trembling from stem to stern, started ahead again, as if refreshed for a new encounter. The vessel triumphed, and the iceberg was left to the leeward, and away the ship bounded, as if proud of her victory. The gale wore on, and, passing away, the ice-pack was rounded, and fair, beautiful weather gave us a sight of Cape Mercy, the cape which heads the entrance of this gulf.

For the future, this will be the cruise of the Tigress:—To-morrow, September 15, we sail hence for Evitook, on the Greenland coast, where we expect to find coal, which is used there for the working of the Creelite Mines. Once coaled, we shall start for Cape Walsingham, and skirt the ice to the northward, in search of the vessels of the fleet of the Scotch whalers, and with either their information or the missing crew, or their reception on board, we shall sail for St. John, Newfoundland, where the telegraph will take the news of our success.

A Canine Thug.

Five districts of Lancashire, England, were recently thrown into consternation by the energetic malignity of a desperate dog. Starting out early on a late morning, this canine thug began running "a-muck," first attacking a boy and spoiling his clothes. He next bestowed his attentions upon another boy, who was chasing his cap, which had blown off and was scudding before the wind. After disrobing him he attacked a butcher, but was beaten off. He was thereupon reported to his owner, and chained up for three days, when he broke the chains that bound him, scratched a hole through the panel of a door, and wandered forth in search of fresh adventures. He soon attacked a lady, inflicting slight injuries; then a son of a neighboring farmer, his dog and two horses. The postman of Seaforth village was next visited, and severely bitten; afterward, another boy in the leg and thigh. At about this point the community began to be aroused, and pursued the brute with guns, pitchforks, etc., but he evaded his followers, and after thoroughly chewing up three children returned home contented. His owner on hearing of the panic that had been caused gave orders that the dog should be shot, and a number of men undertook to do it. Three shots were fired at him, when he darted away, over a wall seven feet high, and bit four children, some of them so severely that they had to be taken to the hospital. Then he made his way home again and another attempt was made to shoot him, but he resented the warm reception and left for new conquests. Upon a bridge spanning a canal he was met by a man armed with a pitchfork. A sharp tussle ensued, but the man and the pitchfork triumphed; the dead dog was thrown into the canal, and thus ended a four days' terror.

Each letter of the Arabic alphabet requires one year's practice before the writer is able to execute it in the thoroughly approved fashion. A fine hand is the first and most important, and sometimes the only sign of a good education. Fine specimens of writings are often gilded and framed to hang up in rooms, as we do pictures, which are forbidden to them.

PARIS PAWNBROKING.

Description of the Mont de Piete, the Largest Pawn Shop in the World.

In a late letter from C. C. Fulton to his paper, the Baltimore *American*, we find the following interesting description of one of the public institutions of Paris:

This is one of the most important and extensive establishments connected with the city government of Paris. It is a municipal pawnbroker establishment, for the relief and protection of the poor, and, indeed, of all classes who may, by either poverty or misfortune, be compelled to borrow money on their personal effects. That the extent of this establishment may be understood, it is only necessary to state that it has two principal offices in opposite sections of the city, twenty auxiliary offices in different wards or arrondissements, and has three hundred officers connected with it. The average number of articles pledged daily are three thousand, but no pledges are received from any one unless they are known to be householders, or produce a passport or papers *en regle*, showing who they are, and that the property they offer is their own. The privilege of loaning money on deposits is enjoyed exclusively by this establishment, hence thieves have but little opportunity of disposing of their plunder. Out of two million of articles pledged per annum, the averge number delivered to the police on suspicion of theft is 391, representing loans to the amount of 5,900 francs. Thus this establishment, instead of encouraging theft, leads to detection, punishment, and the restoration of stolen goods.

The Mont de Piete is under the authority of the Minister of the Interior and the Prefect of the Siene, and is managed by a director appointed by the former. It has a Council or Board of Managers, consisting of three members of the City Council, three citizens of Paris and three members of the Council of Public Assistance. The number of officers employed in its management is over three hundred, and they are kept busy for twelve or fourteen hours per day. Everything that is brought to be pledged is carefully appraised, and the amount loaned is four fifths of the value of gold and silver articles, and two-thirds of the value of other effects, provided no loan at the two central offices exceed 10,000 francs, and at the branch establishments 500 francs. From this it will be seen it is not used entirely by the extremely poor, but all classes at times avail themselves of its advantages to enable them to ride over temporary difficulties.

The establishment is conducted with money borrowed on its own credit, for which it generally pays 4 per cent., and it requires a capital of about 30,000,000 francs, for the use of which it pays about 4 per cent. The interest to the public upon pledges used to be 12 per cent., but it is now reduced to 9 per cent., or one-half per cent. for fifteen days, being the shortest term for which it can be lent after the lapse of the first month, the interest of which must be paid entire, even if the loan last but a few days. The pledges of the previous day are brought every morning to the central establishments or the two storehouses, and it would be difficult to find in the whole of Paris a scene of more stirring business activity. The system with which the whole business is managed is wonderful, there being one department where borrowers are enabled to refund by instalments the sums advanced—even one franc is received.

Whilst the work of redeeming pledges is constantly in practice in one part of the establishment, another is crowded with men, women and children with bundles to offer for small advances, which continues from 9 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. In another section an auction is daily held for the sale of forfeited pledges, which have not been redeemed within the time specified. After a year, or rather fourteen months, the effects, if the duplicate be not renewed by paying the interest due upon it, is thus sold, and the auction room is a scene for a painter. Here all the old clothes establishments in the city are represented, and at times the bidding is very lively, nothing being sold and no bids received for a less sum than the amount advanced. If the article brings more than the amount advanced and the charges upon it, the surplus is paid to the borrower on application within three years from the date of the duplicate, after which the surplus is given to the Poor Commissioners. The appraisers are held jointly responsible for the value set upon the articles. After paying all the expenses of its managment there was a balance last year of 223,000 francs in favor of the Mont de Piete. What a grand opportunity this establishment would be for the operation of the Baltimore "rings." John Jones would be allowed to pawn his plated ware for silver or gold, and Peter Smith his imitation diamonds for the genuine article.

LIST OF PATENTS

Issued From the United States Patent Office to Citizens of the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia.

Following is the list of patents issued from the United States Patent Office, for the week ending October 9, 1873, furnished for the COMMERCIAL from the office of J. McC. Perkins & Co., Counsellors-at-Law and Solicitors for American and foreign patents, No. 513 Seventh street, Washington, D. C:

PENNSYLVANIA.

Nail Plate Feeder—John McNeely, Pittsburgh, Application filed August 13, 1873.

The gripper rod passes through a double socket, from which project in opposite directions two arms that are alternately struck by an arm made to revolve by a connection with the cutter head. This device turns the plate after each cut, it being fed up by a weight in the usual manner.

Balanced Slide Valve for Steam Engines—John F. Wallace, Pittsburgh. Application filed June 12, 1873.

Fire Kindler—John C. Crompton, Allegheny City. Application filed July 18, 1873.

Rocking Grate—James Seddon, Susquehanna Depot. Application filed July 28, 1873.

The hollow bar, having hollow arms, is provided with trunnions, and a valve at one end to prevent the escape of water when the grate is rocked.

Car Coupling—William A. Boyden, Harrisburg. Application filed May 22, 1873.

The coupling pin is jointed to a lever which is held down by a flat spring and raised by the center arm of the rock shaft.

Cream Strainer—Richard W. Barnard, Kennett square. Application filed July 16, 1873.

A cylindrical vessel, having an inverted conical elongation beneath it, which terminates in a small cylinder, said cylinder having a close bottom, and being perforated laterally, except about a fourth of its length next the bottom, a piston moved by rod operated above serving to compress sediment and clear the perforated sides for the escape of the fluid.

Casing Spear—Victor Gretter, Richland township, Clarion county. Application filed May 14, 1873.

The tool is inserted within the tubing at any desired point. The spring wickers being lowered upon the incline or conical guide, expand and take a firm hold of the tube, by means of which it can be withdrawn from the well.

Washing Machine—Arthur M. Campbell, Kline's Grove. Application filed July 19, 1873.

Cooper's Croze and Howel—William R. Davis, Union City. Application filed May 12, 1873.

Peculiarly formed howeling and crozing tools are so arranged as to form one implement and act together.

Horse Hay Fork—Ira E. Snyder, Woodward, Application filed February 15, 1873.

OHIO.

Sectional Steam Boiler—J. K. Abbott, Cincinnati.

Hemmer for Sewing Machines—J. F. Johnson, Cincinnati.

Core Bar for Castings—D. Gallagher, Cincinnati.

Bed Bottom—W. W. Skeats, Cincinnati.

Scraper—W. E. & F. A. Jacobs, Columbus.

Machine for Moulding Bricks—E. Rogers, Columbus.

Horse Hay Fork—J. W. Lowe, Ashland.

Carriage Top Setter—J. Poffenbarger, Farmersville.

Hollow Auger—E. W. Faucett, E. W. Silver and J. Denning, Salem.

Mat Mangle—S. D. Ingham, Ripley.

Holback for Carriages—D. Terry, Wakeman.

Wagon Seat—M. Likes, Mansfield.

Stove Pipe Connection—G. F. Brinkerhoff, Bucyrus.

Pruning Shears—W. E. Ball, Bethesda.

Tumbling Shaft—D. Snell, Springfield.

Grate Bar—H. C. Kerstine, Cleveland.

Coffee Pot—Margaret J. Stubbings, Youngstown.

Car Coupling—J. L. Duncan, Fremont.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Ice Breaker and Fender—Frederick Ford, Point Pleasant. Application filed July 18, 1873.

THE OIL REGIONS.

The Bottom Reached in Butler County—Better Times Ahead for Producers.

[From the Oil City Derrick.]

Our news from the front by "specials" this morning foreshadows pretty clearly that the rich oil field in Butler county has "thrown off its head." Salt water, no fourth sand, want of gas to keep up the flowing wells, together with a fair crop of dry holes, are unmistakable indications of a better day coming for the producing interest. There can be no doubting that the Butler Basin will follow the universal rule of oil development, and its first excessive riches being reduced, smaller wells, dry holes, and all the drawbacks of formerly worked territory will meet the producer. As went Pleasantville, McCray Farm and Pithole, so must go Butler county. And it really begins to look as if the turn of the territory and of the market had come already.

We are very glad to believe that those "friends" of petroleum producers who are anxiously looking for a half million barrels of oil to tank at fifty or twenty-five cents per barrel are likely to be disappointed. The men who are here for life; the men that pay their own cash for land and have wells that will produce from one to twenty barrels per day; the men who are willing to work a lifetime to make a fortune at the business as a legitimate business, may take courage and prepare for an early resumption of—not specie payment—but legitimate pumping of two or three dollar oil, payable in spot greenbacks.

Wild-cat operators, like wild-cat bankers have had their day. The ever alternating ups and downs of the business continue. We have had our years of famine—the years of plenty must commence soon and continue—until another big basin is found.

We rejoice in the prospect of relief for small producers.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Miscellaneous Notes.

There is weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth among the dead-heads of Michigan. The State Constitutional Commission has voted to incorporate in the organic law of the State a clause forbidding railroad companies to issue free passes to any persons except employes of their own or other lines, and making the violation of this law a misdemeanor.

—The Mexico and Vera Cruz Railroad is two hundred and sixty-five miles long. Owing to insufficiency of rolling stock, it is said, it is unable to transport all the freight that offers. The price for transportation of cereals third class, to Vera Cruz, is $27 per ton, over ten cents per mile. According to the Mexican papers, this road, as constructed and managed, is not of much benefit to the country.

—In Railwayism, it is now ascertained by official returns, the United States are immensely ahead of all the world. As regards the cost of construction the variation is remarkable. The average cost of the American lines has been about $50,000 per mile, making the whole cost $301,900,000. The capital paid for the 15,814 miles of railway in the United Kingdom, at the beginning of the present year, was $1,845,236,730, or $179,210 per mile. The cost of the English miles was $212,860 per mile: of the Scotch, $125,935; and of the Irish, $58,615 per mile.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad has continued to make improvements in New Jersey. New turnouts have been made at every station, and fruit trains have been run from Camden through to Jersey City, so that they should arrive in New York by daybreak. Indeed in other respects New Jersey is content under the rule of Pennsylvania. The tracks were never in better condition; the trains never ran so smoothly, nor did they ever make better time. The commutation and excursion fares have been reduced, and the old polite conductors have been retained.

A Cool Reception.

In Virginia City, Nevada, according to the *Territorial Enterprise* of that town, a gentleman has placed on each side of the gravel walk leading from his front gate to his door a handsome iron fence, the top rail of which is made of gas pipe filled with small holes. Before he thus fenced his walk he was much troubled by book agents, map peddlers, and other persistent cattle, but now all is lovely with him. When he sees a man enter his gate with books under his arm, he simply turns a cock and instantly a thousand streams of water dart across the whole length of the walk from side to side. The book peddler retreats to the gate, gazes wistfully up the walk for a time, concludes the man of the house does not wish to see him, and then travels, wondering what sort of infernal machines people will next invent for the discouragement of honest industry. This beautiful and useful invention is not patented.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LAND CASE.

Fifteen Square Miles of the Anthracite Coal Region in Dispute—The Heirs of Governor Geary Interested.

The following account of the great land controversy in the anthracite coal region is condensed from the Pottsville *Standard*:

The matter has been the subject of considerable controversy, and several suits of ejectment have been entered, in the adjoining county of Carbon, against the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, to dispossess them of the land, and a number of suits of the same character are about to be begun in the Common Pleas Court of this county against the same parties.

For several years past there have been rumors of a title to these lands, dating back to the early history of our national existence. When General Geary was Governor of the State, he gave considerable attention to the merits of this claim, and after his term of office expired, devoted himself assiduously to ascertaining what, if any, rights the New York parties had to the land. For some time before his death preparations had been made to place the management of this tract of land in the hands of Governor Geary, and a few days before his death he had gone to New York for the purpose of consummating the matter. While there he met the parties interested in the land, and entered into a contract with them by which he was to pay them $2,500 for one-tenth interest in the claim, $1,500 of which he paid in cash, giving his obligation for $1,000. A coal and iron company was to be formed among the parties who claimed the land, of which Governor Geary was to be the President; and to the developing of the lands and contesting the claims thereto he was to give his entire and exclusive attention. On the morning after his return, he died suddenly at the breakfast table.

The Hon. Francis Jordan, Secretary of State, who was made administrator of the estate of Governor Geary, found among his assets this interest in the land. He discovered its great value, and the question of the title he found to be as follows:—

The lands were patented to several parties then residing in Schuylkill county, New York and Philadelphia, and the money was paid by Robert Morris, Secretary of the Treasury under General Washington. In those early times when comparatively nothing of the great wealth of this region had been developed and was by no means comprehended, little attention was paid to these lands, and they were allowed to remain untouched until a later day, when another patent was taken out by another party, and laid upon the same lands covered by this original patent which is now on the lands, and upon which the claim of this party is based. During the time that the land remained undeveloped and worthless, it was sold under the tax title laws of the State, in tracts, and was bought by several parties. The brief made of the original title avers that the claim of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company to a title to these lands is based upon the second patent laid years after the first patent, and therefore of no value; and that the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, to sustain its title, has purchased these tax titles, with a view to strengthen their right to the property, and that these tax titles and the claim under the second patent are the only right or show of title that the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company has to the property.

These lands cover an area of fully fifteen square miles and are situated in the counties of Carbon and Schuylkill—mostly in the county of Carbon—and embrace in their extent the most available and valuable coal lands in the State of Pennsylvania. The tax title claim to some portions of this property has been decided by Judge Rockafellow, of a circuit adjoining this, to be wholly worthless, and the case has been carried to the Supreme Court, by the parties to the controversy. Should the Supreme Court decide that the tax title is worthless, then the basis of the title of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, according to the statement of the parties interested in the original claim, would lie upon the patent granted to these other parties years after the original patent had been granted to Robert Morris and the praties claiming under his title.

The parties composing the company fighting for the possession of these lands are men of vast means, and they are inclined to fight the battle in the courts to the bitter end. Naturally enough the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, now holding possession, will meet them with the same spirit of determination.

General Scott's Best Monument.

[From the Washington (D. C.) Critic.]

When General Winfield Scott, on his return from Mexico, after the surrender of Santa Anna, deposited the sum of forty-six thousand dollars in the United State Treasury, being the amount he received from the Mexican ruler, and recommended that it should form the nucleus of a fund for the benefit of sick wounded, disabled, and superannuated veterans in the regular service, he little dreamed that in the course of twenty-five or thirty years such a magnificent estate as that of the Soldiers' Home, on the boundaries of the District of Columbia, would be the result of his prudence and forethought, and that he had peformed an act of incalculable benefit to his comrades in arms that would serve to render his name immortal. He also recommended that a certain assessment of twelve cents a month from each soldier should be added to this fund for the establishment of a home. The fund increased with wondrous rapidity after the breaking out of the rebellion, when the assessment was raised to twenty-five cents a month, with the increased wages of the soldier, although long before that period, the estate of several hundred acres had been purchased for the Soldiers' Home, and the President's cottage, and the commander's quarters had been erected there. The Home was supplied with every conceivable comfort, and its inmates are as independent and happy as if they were the owners of the institution, and can in no wise be considered pensioners or dependents, for their own means helped to purchase what they now enjoy. The cultivation of the grounds and gardens, the pleasure walks and drives, and the well tilled fields, have kept pace with the other adornments and conveniences, until the whole arrangement has been converted into one of the most charming spots in America. The view from the Soldiers' Home is one of surpassing beauty. Just far enough removed from the national capital to avoid its excitement, it is rendered very accessible by carriage roads of the finest description. The soldiers' fund has now reached a very high figure, and although the annual revenue was diminished in proportion to the reduction of the army, it is still very considerable. No better use could possibly have been made of some of the surplus than the purchase—a few months since—from Mr. Corcoran, of Harewood Park, which adjoins the grounds of the Soldiers' Home immediately on the east, and which in itself contains about two hundred and fifty acres. We understand that two hundred and fifty thousand dollars were expended for this purpose, and the two estates combined form what might well be regarded as a Capitoline Park of appropriate dimensions, and possessing a variety of natural scenery improved by artificial appliances and artistic taste to such a degree, that while we cannot yet boast of a Central such as they have at New York; a Druid, such as they have at Baltimore, or a Fairmount, such as they have at Philadelphia, we can claim that our soldiers have one that can compare favorably with the best points of either. The Soldiers' Home and its grounds cannot be regarded as public property, and perhaps only a favored few may now be permitted to revel in its delights, but those who have enjoyed the privilege are most enthusiastic in its praises.

A Pretended Messiah.

The *Neue Freie Presse* of Vienna has just published from the pen of the Eastern traveler, Baron de Maltzan, an account of a pretended Messiah who has appeared in Arabia: He "is a Jew, of Sana, in Yemen, with a fascinating exterior, remarkably brilliant eyes, and a melodious voice. After studying the mysteries of the great cabalistical work, the Zoha, he withdrew from intercourse with his fellow men, and eventually retired into a desert, where he submitted to bodily mortifications and self denial. He soon became distinguished as a worker of miracles, and, as such, attracted the attention of the superstitious Bedouins. These, seeking to obtain his good graces, brought various descriptions of food and were pleased that he condescended to accept their offerings. The increase of their flocks and of their households, and even their success in the attack upon hostile troops, were attributed to the power peculiar to this worker of marvelous doings. His reputation has spread far and wide among the Arabian population, and many incredible stories are circulated about him."

The Tug of Love.

For a long time a gallant young Philadelphian wooed the beauteous daughter of a cruel father and mother, who did not, like the young lady, appreciate his many gifts. So Romeo and Juliet resolved to fly, and be married far away from their tyrannical objections. Romeo went to Chicago by rail, while Miss Juliet wended her solitary way to Buffalo by rail, and thence to Chicago by the lake. Romeo, waiting on the Chicago dock for the arrival of the propeller, found that other persons were awaiting the same with anxiety, and, furthermore, that they were detectives sent to carry mademoiselle back to the old Philadelphia shore. The heart and the brains of Romeo were stirred. Never would he permit his Juliet to be thus torn from him. Accordingly he sought the captain of a convenient little tug-boat, which in a moment was in motion on its way to Grasse Point, where it met the propeller, took on board the young lady, and reached the city an hour before the said propeller did. Then from that bright bark Romeo and Juliet departed, and were quietly married while the detectives were wildly searching an unresponsive steamboat.

A Sugar Revolution.

An invention which threatens to interfere greatly with our commerce is reported from Paris, and if it proves a success it will probably have the effect of causing an entire revolution among the Southern planters. This new discovery is a method of making sugar by uniting into a compound its constituent atoms of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. The inventor, M. Jouglet, says that the cost of production will be fifty cents per cwt., and he has already so far succeeded in establishing the utility of his invention that a company of manufacturers have been persuaded to purchase it from him for the comparatively moderate sum of $240,000. What the sugar planters and refiners will do if this discovery turns out to be as important as it promises, remains to be seen; but there is no doubt that if it is only partially successful, strange developments may be expected. The invention is said to be very simple, and one easily explained; and endless quantities of saccharine substance can, it is claimed, be manufactured by this new process in so short a time and at so small a cost as to preclude the possibility of competition.

Commissions to Ticket Agents.

Another convention of general passenger and ticket agents of the railroads has been called to meet at the Grand Pacific Hotel in Chicago. The *Tribune* of that city, referring to this matter, says: "The convention in session here week before last adjourned without taking action in regard to commissions paid to local agents on the sale of tickets. It is said that these commissions amount in many cases to from $500 to $1,000 per month in addition to salaries, and it is strongly suspected that, in some cases, the general agents share the spoils. It has been the custom, moreover, to pay commissions on the sale of tickets to hotel porters, hack drivers and pretty much everybody else who brings a customer and demands pay for it. It is now proposed to cut off commissions altogether. If the traveling public shall receive the benefit of this saving, it is a consummation devoutly to be wished."

Old Stories.

The old school books gave very exaggerated ideas of many things. They were magnifying glasses for the young. They described whales as being as long as the tallest church steeples are high, with mouths as big as a church door, and these assertions seemed to have the sanction of the Church. Even Cuvier says that there have been whales three hundred feet long; but he never saw one half that length. Mr. Scoresby, a whale fisher of California, has been revising natural history on the subject of whales. He has assisted in capturing 322 of these monsters, and not one of them exceeded fifty-eight feet in length. The largest one he ever saw was sixty-seven feet long. A dead whale, one hundred and five feet long, was discovered floating in Davis Straits; and a skeleton of one a hundred and twelve feet long was found in Columbia river. Scoresby thinks that the book makers ought to know and record these facts.

A FEW days since, it is related, a farmer, of Pembroke, New York, took his mare from the barn, leaving a two months' colt behind. On his return, some two hours after, he found the colt on the roof of the barn. Being unable to follow the mare, it had sought some means of escape. In the first place, it had gone up a flight of stairs, fifteen steps; then over the hay-mow, and out of a window in the gable end of the barn on to a half roof. From this elevation it worked its way to the roof of the main barn, which is very steep; then it returned to the hall roof, whence, on the return of the mother, it jumped to the ground, a distance of fourteen feet—a feat which it accomplished without being the least injured.

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The Polaris Poet, Nathaniel P. Coffin, the Carpenter, Adroitly Tells the Story of the Polaris Expedition—"Chips" in a Humorous Vein Describes the "Biggest Thing on Ice."

[From the Dundee Advertiser, September 23.]

Among the grave and serious things connected with the fate of the Polaris and her crew, Mr. Nathaniel P. Coffin, the carpenter, has found material to inspire his muse, and in several verses he has endeavored to give an indication of the voyage, pervaded by a quaint vein of humor which will peculiarly strike the reader. The verses are dated:—

"THANK GOD HARBOR," September 1, 1871.

The brave Polaris ploughs her way
Through fields of ice from Melville Bay,
Till close to eighty-three she lay,
Jammed 'twixt two fields as though she'd stay
Till spring unlocked the ice.

The strain on timbers, butt and seam
As pack-ice crowds upon our beam,
Proclaims our peril is extreme;
But with God's help and Schumann's steam
We leave thet frigid vice.

Through narrow streams we creep away
Towards the shore, and find a bay,
Where we now safe at anchor lay,
And thank the Lord, as well we may,
For Thank-God's Harbor, nice.

DECEMBER 4.

Our prospects now have less to cheer,
Providence Iceberg's much too near
And Captain Hall lies buried here.
Besides the cold is a severe
And big thing on the ice.

A good thing in our time of need,
We've Captain Buddington to lead;
We're harness, sledge and canine steed,
We've stores of pemmican for feed,
And willing hearts to try.

If we, perchance should lose the ship
Between the berg and shore-ice nip,
We've boats in which to make the trip,
And so, in God's name, let her rip,
We've only once to die.

DECEMBER 15.

Should we be all doomed here to stay—
Our grave, ship's bay—Polaris Bay—
Our great success would hardly pay,
Save to show those who came this way
That there were fools as big as they;
And while I live 'tis safe to bet
That all the fools are not dead yet.

ONE of the easiest things in the world is "to draw a crowd in any of our large cities. The age is called one of hurry and bustle for men and women; but anything, however trivial, which may catch the attention of two or three persons on the street will surely draw also a crowd. It may be that this is due to the acquisitive turn of human thought, or it may be the inquisitive side of human nature. Whatever its cause, every day proves its truth, and a very singular evidence of it was given in San Francisco a few days ago. A man carrying upon his shoulder a heavy iron bar struck it against a large glass window and cracked the pane. The street was one where loaded vehicles frequently passed, and so to prevent the jarring from causing the cracks to extend, a ring was drawn about the spot on the glass with a diamond point. Somebody caught sight of the shivered spot and the circle about it, and stopped to look. Another did likewise; the crowd increased, and in a short time four policemen arrived on the run, it having been reported at headquarters that a pistol ball had been fired into the office, and that the place had been robbed. Of course the coming of the police drew a still larger crowd, and the office was almost besieged. The excitement could not be allayed and the crowd dispersed until a placard was hung up, giving the explanation of the affair, and even then a number lingered near to spell out the words.

AWAY up among the hills and dales of Western Maryland one of those romantic stories of love and jealousy, which occasionally strike athwart the prosiness of life, is just approaching an end. Near the pleasant town of Lonaconing, last summer, a rustic courtship was progressing, with John S. Coleman and Miss Orphe Miller as the parties. The swain was ardent, and the country beauty just the shade of a coquette. The green-eyed monster came between them, and the despairing lover attempted her life. The shot was not a fatal one and the girl recovered. Coleman was arrested, and on Wednesday he made his appearance before the Court at Cumberland to stand his trial for the crime which he had committed. With him was the young lady, and between them the most affectionate relations had been restored. She accompanied him from their country home and remains by his side until the twelve men good and true shall have passed upon his fate. If they are impressionable enough to be affected by the sentiment of the affair, the two will be married immediately; if not, their love will be put to the test of endurance for the time in which he may have to serve out a possible sentence.

BOSTON did a good stroke of business by the annexation of the neighboring towns of Charlestown, Brighton and West Roxbury. Each of these municipalities voted in favor of annexation, while in the town of Brookline, in which a vote on the annexation question was also taken, a majority against the proposition was given. Boston itself, however, voted largely in favor of the annexation of all four of the adjoining towns. The following shows the taxable area in acres of the old city and the annexed towns, also their population by the census of 1870, and their property valuation in the present year:

	Area.	Population.	Valuation.
Boston	9,583	250,526	$693,831,400
Charlestown	520	28,323	34,942,120
Brighton	2,370	4,967	14,548,531
West Roxbury	6,627½	8,683	22,148,600
Total	19,100½	292,499	$765,470,651

In 1870, Boston ranked as the seventh city in the Union, in the order of population. By the annexation of the neighboring towns it assumes the sixth rank, supplanting Baltimore, which had a population of 267,354 in 1870. The provisions of the act of union do not take effect until the first Monday in January next, except so far as they relate to the election of municipal and ward officers.

A RICHMOND letter chronicles the opening of a new and elegant "Club House," or faro bank, in that city. At the opening the proprietor entertained a large number of invited guests at a magnificent wine and game supper, and "everybody was charmed with the gentlemanly proprietor, the polite attendants, the fine furniture and the sumptuous fare." Among those who graced the occasion with their presence were some prominent members of the City Council, who thus manifested their disposition to encourage new enterprise. It is naively added that the bank does not expect to do much business until the Legislature meets.

ALLEGED MURDER.

A Pittsburgher Shot by a Gambler in Nevada.

Mayor Blackmore Friday received the following epistle:

CARLIN, October 3, 1873.—DEAR SIR: A few days since there was killed on the passenger train of the Central Pacific Road, near this place, a soldier who enlisted in your city by the name of Henry Thompson. I am informed he has connections in your city known to you. He was of German descent, about twenty-one years of age, and spoke German. He told some of his companions that on his coming to age he would come into possession of quite an amount of money. He was shot by a gambler. I held an inquest on the body and buried him here. I write to you in hopes you may know who his friends are, so that they may be informed of his death. I was also told that the recruiting sergeant in your city knew him and his connections.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN A. PALMER,
J. P. and Ex-officio Coroner,
Carlin, Elk county, Nevada.

From inquiries made at the United States recruiting office in this city, it appears that Thompson enlisted in the regular army on the 6th of August, 1873, under the name of Henry Thompson, although his right name is supposed to be Hamilton. From the records in the office it appears that he was born in Washington county, Pa., was five feet seven and three-fourths inches in height, had sallow complexion, brown eyes and dark hair. He was a boatman by occupation. He was sent from this city to the St. Louis barracks on the 20th of August last. The deceased is said to have relatives living in this city.

On Saturday we gave such facts as had been obtained relative to the shooting of a young man named Hamilton, alias Thompson, by a gambler in Nevada. Charles S. Fetterman, Esq., of this city, has inspected the signature and description at the recruiting office where Hamilton enlisted, and is satisfied that he is a young man for whom he had been appointed guardian. The deceased was only twenty years of age at the time of his enlistment. His parents resided in Baldwin township, near the Castle Shannon Railroad, and on the death of the mother, Mr. Fetterman was appointed guardian for the children, two boys and a girl. The whereabouts of the father are not known. The deceased went West, and returned entirely out of money. Mr. Fetterman gave him some money, with which he intended going to California, but he stayed here and spent it foolishly. He then prepared a petition to get him an appointment on the police force, but failed there, and two days later Mr. Fetterman learned of his enlistment. Nothing further of him was known until intelligence of his death was received at the Mayor's office. The three children had been left twenty-three acres of good land in Baldwin township, which will now fall to the two remaining children. It is probable the body will be brought home.

MORTUARY REPORTS.

Deaths in Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

Dr. W. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, reports that the total number of deaths in the city for the week ending October 11, were 60—the same as during the previous week. Of these 32 were males, 28 females, 57 white and 3 colored. The causes of death were as follows: Consumption, 7; pneumonia, 6; scarlet fever, 5; diptheria, typhoid fever, valvular disease of the heart and unknown, each 3; burning, cholera infantum, convulsions, epilepsy and inanition, each 2; alcoholism, abcess, accident, gunshot accident, chronic bronchitis, acute bronchitis, cancer, sporadic cholera, cerebritis, cerebro-spinal meningitis, cystitis, debility, diarrhœa, gastro enteritis, liver disease, congestion of lungs, acute meningitis, ovarian tumor and whooping cough, each 1. Of the above there were: Under 1 year, 13; from 1 to 2, 6; 2 to 5, 7; 5 to 10, 3; 10 to 15, 1; 15 to 20, 2; 20 to 30, 10; 30 to 40, 5; 40 to 50, 2; 50 to 60, 3; 60 to 70, 7; 90 to 100, 1.

During the past week there were twenty-three deaths in Allegheny, an increase of three over the previous week—the causes being as follows: Scarlet fever, 1; accident 1; inflamation of bowels, 1; convulsions, 3; inflamation of the stomach, 1; inflamation of the brain, 2; consumption, 3; Bright's disease of the kidneys, 1; pneumonia, 2; diptheria, 2; acute meningitis, 1; measles, 1; asphyxia, 1; unknown, 1; pseudo membranous croup, 1; entereitis, 1; savyngitis, 1. The ages were: Under one year, 7; from one to five, 8; from five to ten, 4; from sixty to seventy, 2; from seventy to eighty, 9. There were males 10; females, 13. White, 22; colored, 1.

The General Council of the Lutheran Church.

The General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church will hold its next annual convention at Erie, Pa., commencing Thursday, October 16. As its name imports, this is a general body, composed of delegates, both clerical and lay, an equal number of each, from the different District Synods connected with it, scattered through the United States and Canada. In it are representatives from English, German, Sweedish, Norwegian and Danish churches. It has charge of general matters in the church, in which all the Synods are equally interested, such as putting forth books of worship, explanations of the catechism and other religious books, the work of home and foreign missions, including the care of emmigrants, the establishment and oversight of theological seminaries, etc. It also has appellate jurisdiction of cases brought before it by Synods or individuals. Its sessions are annually looked forward to with great interest by the Lutheran church, and it has been the means of concentrating the forces and developing the resources of that old church of the reformation in a remarkable manner. Rev. Dr. Krauth, formerly of this city, is its President. The delegates from Pittsburgh to the next convention are Revs. W. A. Passavant, D. D., G. A. Wenzel and L. Laird, and Messrs. D. M. Armor and W. W. Watties.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1873.

THE Democratic organs in this State have had a great deal to say, lately, concerning the "shrinkage of values." In view of the result of Tuesday's election, and more particularly of the greatly diminished Democratic vote, it would be interesting to hear from them now an expression of opinion concerning the shrinkage of Bourbon value.

The human inflow from Great Britain and Germany is still on the increase, the gain for the past fiscal year, from the sources mentioned, being 21,778. The following are the official tables, which have just been published:

	1872.	1873.
From England	69,764	74,818
From Ireland	68,732	77,344
From Scotland	13,916	13,841
From Wales	1,214	840
Total from Great Britain	153,626	166,843
From Germany	141,109	149,671

IT IS thought, by persons who have for many years paid close attention to the subject of cotton and sugar raising, that a good deal of inconvenience and loss to trade will be occasioned by the lateness of those crops, although the yield of both will be a good deal larger than last year. The cotton crop of this year is estimated at 4,000,000 bales. From the reports received from planters throughout the South, there appears to have been no general prevalence of the "boll," or cotton worm, the ravages of which have been merely local.

THE hay crop of the New England States would seem to be with them as important a staple as the cotton crop is to the Southern States. The Crop of Maine this year is worth as much in the Boston and New York markets as the cotton crop of Georgia. The yield is not less than 1,600,000 tons. It sells to-day in Boston at thirty dollars a ton, which amounts to the princely sum of $48,000,000. The cotton crop of Georgia this year is estimated at 600,000 bales of four hundred pounds each. This, at twenty cents a pound, would also bring in the Boston market $48,000,000.

THE Superior Court of Massachusetts has just rendered a decision, the principle involved in which is of general interest. Suit was brought to recover the value of twenty bales of wool consumed in and with a station of one of the railroads of that State. The defense was that they where simply liable as warehousemen and not as common carriers. It was proved that the fire originated from a spark from one of their own locomotives being sent through a broken window. The Court therefore held that the destruction was the result of their own negligence, and that they were liable.

IN ALL the various obituary notices which have appeared of the late Admiral WINSLOW, the statement has been made that he was some time ago placed on the retired list. This is an error. This distinguished and patriotic officer had, at the time of his decease, two years to remain on the active list, and at the expiration of that time he would have been entitled to ten additional years by virtue of an act of Congress extending to him the thanks of the country for the service rendered by him in achieving the renowned victory over that great scourge to our commerce, the notorious "290" or "Alabama."

ACCORDING to the latest European advices, the best English statistician in breadstuff matters figures up the wants of that country to be much more than the recent calculations, or 104,000,000 bushels. This is 16,000,000 bushels more than the highest estimated deficiency. It also appears that a short crop exists in Turkey, as well as Russia, and a Turkish decree has been issued prohibiting the exportation of breadstuffs. This shuts off Italy, which is usually supplied from Turkey, and sends her to our market. The panic that prevented the early movement of our grain seems not unlikely to cause better prices yet to the holders.

IT IS QUITE amusing to see the utter failure which has waited on the laborious attempt of the opposition to manufacture political capital out of the late monetary disturbance. The truth is, that the implicit confidence of the people in our currency, as shown during the past few weeks, is the very best evidence that could have been adduced of the value of our present national banking system. It has filled the whole bill wanted, and given the people a currency based upon the wealth of the country, which is uniformly good in every State of the Union, and which neither misfortune, profligacy nor extravagance can impair.

IT IS exceedingly gratifying to note the growing interest which is manifested in some of the Southern States, in the important work of building up the system of common schools. Of course its operations and methods are not all that the friends of popular education could desire; nevertheless they seem to possess the great merit of effectiveness, as far as they go, and it is natural to suppose that the defects of the system will be gradually corrected and remedied as they are brought to light. The marked appreciation with which the people of those States are beginning to regard this paramount subject, is a very encouraging and healthful sign.

ONE good effect of the present monetary stringency is the reshipment to Europe from New York of large quantities of costly imported goods, for which there is no market in this country. Within the past week a number of heavy withdrawals from warehouses for this purpose, have taken place. Silks, satins, velvets, laces and ribbons constitute a prominent feature of these reshipments. This merchandise has paid no duty, but the losses to the owners in the shape of freight, insurance, and cost of handling, must be quite a serious affair. The movement will necessarily entail a considerable falling off in the revenue, but that will be more than counterbalanced by the saving to our people at large.

REPORTS from Washington indicate extraordinary activity in many minds upon the financial situation, but such varying views are entertained that it is difficult to foretell, with any degree of accuracy, what the crystalized product will be. The great question now before the country in regard to the resumption of specie payments is, when and how it shall be done. There is evidently a wide-spread desire for the restoration of the specie standard, but the mode in which it may be best accomplished is by no means agreed upon by the doctors of finance. There is a vague wish, but no plan. When resumption does come, it will most likely come naturally, and from the voluntary action of the people, without reference to the theories of this or that particular school or system.

CONSIDERABLE restiveness exists among the working classes of England with regard to the high price of fuel. The laboring men in the large cities are beginning to hold public meetings on the subject, at which fierce denunciations of the coal monopoly, and earnest demands for the interference of the government, are being made. An immediate inspection of all lands under the control of the State, with a view to the opening up of a fresh coal-field, to be worked in the interest of the people, instead of for the benefit of a small section of the community, is strongly urged, as also the imposition of a tax on the export of coal to foreign countries. This last is a Protective measure, pure and simple and it would be quite interesting to know what our free trade friends on this side of the water think of it. Cheap fuel is almost as necessary as cheap food for the poor, and in neither of these particulars is the outlook for the toiling masses of Great Britain at all promising.

AT A NEW ENGLAND family reunion held a few days ago, the head of the ancestral name, an old lady nearly ninety years of age, made a little address to her descendants, as follows:

> "We are assembled to commemorate our ancestry. Let us practice their virtuous lives. They were conscientious men, that despised fraud and oppression. As we look at their lives we find them honest, willing to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. They were not defaulters; they did not covet what did not belong to them. This, my young friends, is a serious thing in the nineteenth century. Many have lost their integrity. What is to become of our family, our relations, our country, if we have no truth, no honesty, no uprightness in our lives? It is truth and honesty that live."

Age is backward-looking; and perhaps this venerable dame's mellow memories of the "good old days" of our forefathers, may have invested them with a somewhat fictitious halo. Nevertheless, her epigrammatic admonitions well deserve to be laid to heart by those of this generation, no matter what may be their class, condition, pursuit, or the character of their political affiliations. Sometimes the hushed Past speaks weightiest wisdom unto our noisy Present. It was certainly so in this instance. It is to be hoped we may interpret its voice aright, and retain its lessons as we ought.

A NUMEROUSLY attended meeting of influential representatives from Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia who are interested in the projected air-line railway from Chicago to the southeastern Atlantic coast, met in that city a few days ago for the purpose of maturing plans to further the movement. From the published reports of the proceedings, the Southern delegates would appear to have been specially enthusiastic in the matter, and to have entertained no doubts whatever of the ability of their respective districts to raise their quota of the necessary amount of money for the construction of the line. The original proposition, indeed, came from the South. It is said that several millions of dollars have already been raised or promised in that quarter—a fact which by no means corroborates the pitiful stories of which we have lately heard so much, concerning the poverty-stricken condition of the people of that section. No doubt such a road would confer many important benefits on the South; but in view of late experience, and the present mood of the people, with regard to railroad enterprises, its projectors will have to build it with *money* instead of bonds—or it will not be constructed at all.

THE GREAT TRIAL.

Marshal BAZAINE's trial enlists in France a degree of interest which Americans may not fully understand, without reflecting that the indictment of the Marshal is also in some sense an indictment of the Empire, which he is by many believed to have tried to save at the sacrifice of his honor and military obligations. Hence, besides the emotion with which the imminent peril of a man long conspicuous in public life is naturally regarded, strong political partialities and animosities are deeply stirred, and such feelings are rendered all the more lively just now, in view of the impending crisis which is to determine the government of the country. Though the great question seems to be whether Legitimacy or Republicanism shall rule for some years to come, the Bonapartists are not less busy than other partisans, feeling confident that however it may be postponed their ascendancy is being prepared, and soon or late will arrive. To both Imperialists and their antagonists the court martial of BAZAINE affords an opportunity for repeating in the ears of listening France many of the facts which both parties desire to have remembered.

One of the first steps in the trial which began on the 6th instant was the reading of a narrative of the Marshal's life and career up until the day of his imprisonment. His family has produced several men distinguished in French military history. The accused himself, as a youth in the Ecole Polytechnique, gave remarkable promise of future eminence, and he entered the army in 1831 when he was only twenty years old. In the following years he served in Algeria, where he won such credit not only for bravery but for judgment in command that he received early promotion, and on the battlefield was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor. Attached to the Foreign Legion he then served two campaigns against the Carlist guerillas in Spain, when, having attained the rank of Captain, he returned to Algiers. There he not only added greatly to his reputation as a soldier, but as governor of a district he acquitted himself to the satisfaction of both superiors and colonists. In 1850 he was placed in command of the first regiment of the Foreign Legion, and in 1854, at the beginning of the Crimean war, he was appointed commander of an infantry brigade of foreign troops. In the progress of the war his name was often mentioned with praise in the dispatches of Marshals CANROBERT and PELLISSIER, and became familiar to readers of newspapers all over the world.. The fame thus acquired pointed him out as the man to succeed General FOREY in command of the unfortunate Mexican expedition of 1863. American readers may be supposed to remember his career on this side of the Atlantic. He appears to have displayed neither remarkable superiority nor remarkable deficiency in military ability. With the aid of a large Mexican force in co-operation with his fifteen thousand foreign troops he certainly drove the forces of JUAREZ and other patriotic Mexican leaders from large portions of the country, and but for the internal causes and the influence from Washington which made the MAXIMILIAN empire impossible, BAZAINE might have succeeded in achieving all that he was expected to do. But when he saw the prospects of MAXIMILIAN growing ever more desperate, he seems to have shown in Mexico the same contempt for superior authority and the same indifference for all other interests than his own, which he is charged with having shown afterwards in France. Besides, if Mexican statements are credited, BAZAINE proved himself perfectly unscrupulous in violating those human rights, private and public, which honorable and civilized men respect even in war. In February, 1867, having withdrawn from the capital and concentrated his troops between it and Vera Cruz, he soon afterwards shipped them and himself for France; leaving the scene of his exploits without an appreciable particle of glory.

The world next heard of BAZAINE at the beginning of the Franco-German war as commander of one of the chief divisions of the French army. At the battle of Forbach in which the French General FROSSARD was completely defeated by General VON GOEBEN, a small portion of BAZAINE's force was engaged, and one of the charges against the Marshal relates to this fact, namely, that he failed to render FROSSARD the degree of assistance he might have rendered. This is, we believe, the first charge, and the others cover the entire series of military actions and events occurring in that part of France until the Germans became masters of Metz. The heaviest charges relate to the Marshal's conduct at that place, the purport of them being that he capitulated with the enemy and surrendered the city before having exhausted all the means of defense under his control. Probably in all history it would not be possible to find an investigation of the kind, either more complicated or connected with more tremendous national consequences. In both these respects it may be regarded as unique. No other war involving the collision of such mighty forces was ever practically decided in so short a space of time, or within so limited a range of space. The issue of the Franco-German war was virtually settled by the surrender at Sedan, as every intelligent person will now admit, and from the array of charges against Marshal BAZAINE it appears thas he is held essentially responsible for the whole concatenation of calamities and catastrophies which beginning, as one may say, at Forbach culminated at Sedan. At every step, however, questions may be, and of course will be, started regarding events, as to the source of orders, their communication, responsibility for failure, where it rests, etc. In few words, the BAZAINE trial would seem to necessitate such an inquiry as was never before engaged in for the purpose of condemning or acquitting an individual, one man. It involves nothing less than the entire history of the great conflict within the period specified, and not only its strictly military events but its so styled diplomacy as well. Matters of this kind which are to be investigated, and which, in France, are anticipated with as much curiosity as any other portion of the trial, are the mysterious mission of M. REGNIER to London, and the equally mysterious mission of General BOYER to Versailles after a visit to Chiselhurst. The solution of these mysteries, of course, bears directly upon the question of BAZAINE's motives in acting as he did, whether or no he was trying to keep his army and himself safe and free to act upon his countrymen for the maintenance or restoration of the shattered empire upon which his own fortunes appeared to depend.

With this view of the difficult and extensive character of the trial accord the facts known regarding the preparations made for the process. The depositions and other documents in the nature of evidence, provided by the accusation amount to more than a thousand, and the *pieces justificatives*, or documents in defense, are not fewer than three thousand. The first charge alone does not embrace less than thirty-eight distinct facts. Hence, it seems not impossible that the trial may last many weeks, or even months.

LEGITIMACY AND REPUBLICANISM.

Within the last few days the cause of Legitimacy has received what the Scotch call a "backset" both in France and Spain. In France, in the elections of the 12th instant the Republicans in four departments carried their candidates by sufficient majorities to indicate a decided preponderance of popular sentiment in the liberal direction, and as the time approaches for the final struggle of parties in the Assembly, it becomes ever clearer that the establishment of monarchy in the person of Count CHAMBORD would be an outrage upon the feelings of the nation. It is also gratifying to learn that the alliance, some days ago reported to have been formed between the Republicans and the Imperalists and sanctioned by M. THIERS, has no existence in fact. The statement on the subject made by the cable appears to have originated in a correspondence between prominent representatives of those parties with a view to alliance, but their attempt on becoming known was promptly repudiated by the parties. It is, however, quite certain that in the Assembly the Bonapartists will co-operate with the Republicans in opposition to a Legitimist restoration.

In Spain the crushing defeat of the insurgent fleet by the national squadron near Cartagena three days ago, viewed in connection with the successive defeats recently sustained by the Carlists, promises early peace under the rule of the Republic. There is no room for doubt that the insurrection of the Reds or ultra Democrats in Southern Spain was fomented by Carlist emissaries. Its purpose was to disgust Spaniards with Republicanism by illustrating its nature in an actual republic controlled by Communists and Socialists. But the authors of this fine scheme evidently labored under a misapprehension as to the prevalence of Communism in Southern Spain. In nearly all the important cities, wherever the Communists raised their banner, they were speedily put down and reduced to order by the government forces. In Cartagena alone have they been able to make an effective stand, and they have owed their success there wholly to the strong fortifications of the place, to the abundant stores of warlike munitions and supplies in its arsenal, and to the fact that the government had for a time only wooden vessels wherewith to go to the relief of the city. In view of the triumph of the national squadron on Saturday and of the well known fact that the provisions as well as the funds of the rebels are nearly exhausted, one may reasonably anticipate their speedy surrender. Their attempts to obtain supplies of food and money from other cities, ignominiously failed even when they had iron clad ships with which to make their appeal, and since the affair of Saturday, they must feel their position to be desperate.

Having subjugated Cartagena, it would appear easy for the government to make short work with the Carlists. All its troops will then be free to proceed against them, and, according to all accounts, they are neither in a condition nor a mood to offer any effectual resistance. The better Don CARLOS becomes known, the less are Spaniards inclined to accept him as their king. Defeated in many skirmishes or so styled battles, their leaders divided in opinion and disgusted with the service, the men left without pay because there are no funds wherewith to pay them, and compelled to plunder for a subsistence, the Carolists are not likely much longer to maintain the struggle. They have already waged their guerrilla warfare long enough to fix in the minds of two generations of Spaniards certain impressions which duly pondered may tend to consolidate the Republic.

CERTAIN ASPECTS OF THE CONFERENCE.

Remarkable unanimity prevails as to the success of the Sixth General Conference of the Evangelical Alliance. Prominent members who have attended most if not all former meetings of the Conference, frankly declare that none of them equaled the New York meeting either in the interest of its papers and discussions or in the healthy enthusiasm manifested by listeners. The general public also, not only of the metropolis but throughout the country, appear to have been surprised by the "performances," if we may use the word for want of a better. Of course, people concerned in moral questions and religious progress anticipated the occasion with a certain sympathy, and hope of edification, the mere names of many of the delegates, long famous in contemporary annals awakening some curiosity to see the men themselves; but perhaps few, whether within or outside of the various denominations, formed beforehand any adequate conception of the manifold interests of the conference. Indeed, outside of the sects and among their hangers on, it is safe to say, the general impression was that the meetings would be marked by dullness and decorum, exhibiting piety more or less unimpeachable in union with intellectual heaviness. It is equally safe to say that wherever such an impression existed in candid and intelligent minds, it was banished forever by the proceedings of the first day. Whatever else might be said justly in disparagement of the men who took part in the doings of the conference, they were for the most part neither dull nor heavy in any proper sense of the word. Even some of them whose minds might be supposed to be of the ponderous or sluggish order, seemed so moved by the occasion or infected by the prevalent feeling as to escape the peril to which they were exposed. Earnestness cannot easily be dull.

The question is often asked what positive, practical results have been reached by the Conference, or are expected as the outcome of its proceedings, and a good deal that is said on the subject appears to imply unacquaintance with both the history and the character of the Evangelical Alliance. It is neither a church nor an ecclesiastical council. It neither defines nor regulates a creed, and having no legislative powers, it makes no laws. But in its conference at New York representatives, clerical and lay, of all sects of Protestantism important in point of numbers, met together as brethren, holding religious and ethical views so nearly identical as to permit co-operation in their labors for the promotion of human welfare. Thus all those many sects present to the world irresistible evidence that they are not antagonists but allies in a common cause. In the late meeting irresistible evidence was also presented that their alliance is not merely phenomenal, or a temporary association brought about by means of diplomacy and resting on expediency. No fair minded man of sense could see or read the proceedings of the conference, without recognizing the entirely genuine and sincere character of the spirit by which the members were animated and united. It is thus seen that the great denominations of Protestantism are substantially one, merely various branches of a single church; a demonstration which is of itself sufficient in the form of result, to justify the conference and illustrate its usefulness. Already an impressive display of Protestant harmony, there were in the spirit of its late proceedings unmistakable indications, indications which found expression in the final speech of DR. WOOLSEY, that the time is not far away when the "platform" of the Alliance will be so enlarged as to render its conference a yet more complete exhibition of Protestant unity, and thus wholly abolish the scandal of sectarism.

Another effect which may be fairly regarded as a result of the conference is the exhibition which its proceedings give of the immense range and compass of the Christian religion in connection with modern civilization. Whether witnessed or read in a full report, the "acts" of the assembly can hardly fail, it would seem, to impress intelligent minds with some sufficient notion of the intimate and essential relation subsisting between Christianity and whatever is best and most admirable in the society and institutions which have grown up under its influence. It may, indeed, be said that the connection was known and admitted. It is, however, often rather taken for granted than fully understood. In order fully to comprehend it, a vast range of study is needed, for which few have either leisure or inclination, and besides, it may be doubtful whether so many essays in substance, spirit and ability equally well adapted to illustrate the subject and press it upon the hearts and minds of men could have been produced and brought together by any other agency than that of the Evangelical Alliance. Such an occasion and the moral atmosphere of such an occasion, were certainly needed not only to prompt so many simultaneous intellectual efforts towards the end aimed at, but to inspire the catholic and generous spirit necessary to their effect. The result is a collection of papers on various phases of Christian life and doctrine, which in their adaptation to the present, in their rational earnestness, in the elevated and refined spirit which pervades most of them, and in their recognition of right action as the natural outcome of right belief, form a work on the Christian evidences more attractive and powerful than any small number of men could have produced. Though only a small portion of the volume may be directly devoted to the topic of the Christian evidences, the effect of the work as a whole will be profoundly convincing and persuasive to the average mind and heart.

We are aware that decided dissatisfaction has been expressed by several able organs of public opinion with the manner in which skepticism was handled in the Conference by the writers to whom its different forms were assigned. One critic says or seems to say that, infidelity being now in the air from the prevalence of the doubting or scientific habit of mind, the writers had been unable to grasp and handle it. Another critic grieves to say that "the papers read showed less familiarity with the methods, processes, philosophy and results of the various sciences than he had looked for from the leading minds of the Protestant church." He adds that "they talked as theologians, in a dialect the scientists have long ago discarded, and brandished weapons as obsolete and ineffective as arrows hurled at an iron-clad." It is easy to say that, and we doubt not that many will say it quite sincerely, even after reading the admirable papers of Prof. LEATHES and Prof. CHRISTLIEB. And if the greatest of the sons of men that ever lived were to write on the same subjects and defend the same doctrines, the critics would pass the same judgment. In writing on a theological topic, the greatest of men would have to write more or less as a theologian, using to some extent a dialect which "scientists" discard when writing on their own particular themes. It is, however, mere rubbish to say or imply that all or even the greatest scientists have refused or now refuse on proper occasions either to use the theological dialect or to own the force of theological arguments. But such "scientists" do not make the mistake, fallen into by the critic, of fancying that the method of science may properly or usefully be applied in the discussion of religion, which rests, after all, on moral evidence. We may add that the example of a few arrogant scientists in contemptuously discarding Christian ideas as well as terms, would be entitled to more weight with sensible people if they gave more satisfactory evidence that they had ever seriously investigated the subject which they despise or affect to despise. As to infidelity being in the air and as to the prevalence of the doubting habit of mind, the men of the Alliance were of course well aware that the phenomena are not new. Unless we are in error, Bishop BUTLER somewhere in his famous book—published in 1736—states that in his day educated Englishmen were generally of opinion that Christianity was not even worthy of examination. But since then it has greatly flourished in England, and the indications are that both in Europe and America it will survive DARWIN and his disciples. The truth is that while Christianity shall continue able to produce from many nations multitudinous witnesses to its living power and beneficence, it is in no danger of extinction, if all the sharp-minded, thin-souled scientists on earth were to scorn it as delusion. And while the men of all nations remain as they are, conscious of the moral law stamped in their own natures, the witnesses will not be wanting.

AN INTERESTING feature of our college returns for the present academic year, is the exhibit they present of the increase in the number of women who are gradually availing themselves of the privilege of entering the institutions originally designed for the exclusive education of males. Eighty-six have already entered the Michigan University, four the Colby University of Maine, and one the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut. A very considerable number of young women have also entered what are known as mixed colleges, in which students of both sexes have always been received. Seventy students, most of them females, are also reported as about to enter the homœopathic school of medicine just established in connection with the Boston University. The Council of the University of London, too, has decided to throw open to women its classes in jurisprudence, which are conducted by one of the most eminent lawyers in Great Britain. These facts show that women, both in England and America, are beginning to enter upon the career of culture offered to them; and while the difficulties which attach to this new departure are not to be ignored, nor the possibility that some evils may grow out of it, denied, the fact itself constitutes a decided rebuke of the superficiality of female education as hitherto principally conducted.

What We Buy Abroad.

The United States, during 1872, imported foreign goods to a greater value than during any previous year. The imports for the year amounted to the large figures of $677,145,279 in gold—over $87,000,000 more than during 1871. Of this immense importation about one-fifth came in as free goods, being chiefly the raw materials of foreign production, entering into American manufactures. The other four-fifths paid duties, and these duties were the chief source of revenue of the Treasury during the year. Of the aggregate importations only sixteen millions came into the country overland from Canada and Mexico.

The greater portion of the import trade is usually made up of a few classes of staple articles, and more than one-half of the imported values of 1872—some $350,000,000—was composed of sugar and molasses, coffee, cotton, woolen and silk goods, and of iron and steel manufactures thereof.

The heaviest importation was of sugar and molasses and their manufactures. The value of these articles was over $90,000,000, this being nearly one-seventh of the entire trade. The second was woolens, of which we imported nearly $82,000,000; iron and steel were third in the list, England and Germany sending us nearly $62,000,000. The fourth article was coffee, of which we got $42,000,000. The fifth, cotton goods, $36,000,000, and the sixth, silk goods, $35,000,000. These six classes of articles made up more than one-half of the import trade of last year.

There are several other articles of which we also received large amounts from abroad. Thus of tea, during 1872, we imported over $24,500,000; of hides and leather, $28,000,000; of flax and linen goods, nearly $23,000,000. Nearly 11,000,000 of chemicals also came in, exclusive of a large amount of acids, salts and similar goods that are separately classified. Of foreign fruits we consumed $110,500,000 worth; of tin, over $17,000,000, and of foreign woods and furniture, $11,000,000. $9,000,000 worth of foreign wine was imported, and a little more than that amount of Cuban tobacco and cigars. We got nearly ten millions' worth of breadstuffs. Of foreign crockery, nearly six millions came in and nearly seven millions of foreign glass. We also took over seven millions of India rubber, while the growth of our silk factories is attested by an importation of nearly seven million dollars worth of "raw silk."—*Philad. Ledger.*

Breaking a Horse's Heart.

A term which has been taken with a great deal or allowance when applied to any disaster in the human family—has now an accepted place in the vocabulary of those who indulge in "horse talk." King Richard says: "They say women's hearts are easily broken—I find them tough enough." On the turf, a horse's heart is said to be broken when he is excelled by another horse while doing his level best, if that horse, so excelled, does not make a powerful and continued effort to turn the scale again. For instance, they say, if "Occident" has a leading race he does well enough, and therfore "Brown Dick" was not allowed to pass him in his great trial; but if "Brown Dick" or any other horse should pass the California champion while extending himself to his utmost, it would "break his heart" and he would cease to make the necessary exertion to keep up the same rate of speed. To this knowledge of the weakness of other horses the little "Goldsmith Maid" owed the most of her triumphs—for it is now generally understood that she drives herself with as much intelligence as any human who can sit behind her. Mr. Collins, a thorough admirer of good horses, followed the little "Maid" through one campaign in the eastern cities, and there discovered that the mare allowed her competitor to have a leading race until after passing the three-quarter pole, and then she went forward with her tremendous burst of speed, held in reserve for this emergency, and by so easily excelling that competitor produced that sensation which turfmen call "breaking the heart." She, herself, had to undergo these trials till she learned the trick, and now she plays it on the others.—*San Francisco Alta California.*

Wasting Time.

One day a grand postoffice official happened to be passing through a government office with which he was not connected. There he saw a man standing before the fire reading a newspaper. Hours afterward, returning by the same way, he was shocked to find the same man, legs extended before the same fire, still buried in the columns of a newspaper. "Hallo, sir!" cried the indignant head of the department, "what are you doing?" "Can't you see what I'm doing?" was the answer. "Sir, I came through this office four hours ago and found you reading the paper; I return, and you are still wasting your time in the same manner." "Very true; you have stated the case to a nicety." Hereupon head of Department naturally fires up. "What is your name, sir?" he demands. "Well, I don't know that my name is any affair of yours—what is your name?" "Sir, I would have you know that I am the So-and-so of the Postoffice!" "Indeed! Well, I am very glad to hear it. I am, sir, simply one of the public who have been kept waiting here for hours for an answer to a simple question, and I shall be much obliged if you will use your influence to get me attended to."—*South London Press.*

Cotton in California.

It is estimated that the cotton crop of California in 1873 will amount to about 1,000 bales, of which nearly one-half will be exported. Speaking of this crop, the San Francisco *Alta* says: "No sales have been made yet, but the price will probably be twenty cents per pound, at which price it will net twice as much per acre as wheat. The picking was commenced two weeks ago, and will be continued until after frost, which usually comes in Fresno county, the middle of the cotton district, about the middle of October. The bolls are beginning to open in the fields, and none of the fields will be caught, before maturing by the frost, as some were last year. The general opinion of farmers from Merced to Bakerfield is favorable to cotton, and an enlarged area will be planted with it next year. It is a safer crop than wheat in the lands supplied with irrigation in the middle and southern parts of the San Joaquin valley. Its price is more regular, and its greater value per pound enables it to bear the cost of transportation to a remote market better."

Cash Value of the Emigrants.

Since May, 1847, up to Thursday, there have been landed at Castle Garden 5,260,357 persons, well nigh twice as many persons as were in the United States at the close of the Revolution. Of these 1,863,430 were Irish, 1,969,900 were Germans, 651,272 were English, and the remainder of various other nationalities. Eminent statisticians estimate the average cash value of a man at $1,000; that is, if he could be sold he would be worth that much to the purchaser. The 5,250,000 emigrants who have landed at Castle Garden are thus worth $5,250,000,000. That they are their own owners makes them of much higher value, even as property, to the country. Again, as estimated by Mr. Kapp, one of our former commissioners, each emigrant brings on an average $75 in money. But as citizens and producers the value of emigration to the country is beyond all statement in dollars and cents

PREVIOUS to 1870 the silk importations at San Francisco were insignificant in amount, the September report of that year showing that only one hundred and twenty packages, valued at $60,000, had been received, against four hundred and thirty-five packages, valued at $315,962, received at New York. For the same month the next year the balance was in favor of San Francisco, the importations to that port being valued at $561,000, and those at New York at $177,277. In September, 1872, the values were $893,025 to San Francisco, and $202,586 to New York. This shows the changes in the channels of commerce which have been made by the construction of the railroad to California.

BOSTON has a very remarkable case of continuous and at the same time spasmodic somnolency. A well known business man is the subject. The peculiarity of his case is as follows: Some two years ago, each day, he began, sometimes in the morning, sometimes in the afternoon, to have an unconquerable desire to take a nap. After striving some time against the feeling he at last yielded, and for the past ten months he has done nothing to speak of but take short naps. One ended he immediately takes another, and thus passes all the time of the day. In the night time he sleeps soundly as other people do, or some other people at least. His case is considered very curious.

CONSIDERABLE attention is being paid on the St. John's river, Florida, to the orange, and it is thought that one-half of the orange groves, large and small, of that State, which are available to commerce, are located on this river. Some estimate that there are a quarter of a million trees set out, and many people are going into the business. It is said that by another seven years there will be five hundred thousand orange trees on the river, which, at an average of two thousand fruit each, and the low price of fifty cents per hundred fruit, would give an income of five million dollars; not an inconsiderable item.

EX-GOVERNOR PALMER, of Illinois, has written a letter on personal liberty and personal morals, in which he says he has no faith in the ministry of the police office as an agency for the promotion of morals, and pertinently adds: "Under our system of municipal government the authority of the local magistracy and of the police is practically absolute, and the helpless and the feeble are often outraged and thousands are made criminals by being first treated as criminals."

Never does nature wear such grand and gorgeous robes as now. The bounteous rains of the Summer and early Fall have left the grass almost as green and luxuriant as in the Spring, and the brooks run bubbling and singing in every direction. In striking contrast to the green sward, the foliage of the trees flames with the richest hues of red, yellow and scarlet. Autumn, golden-fruited and hung with parti-colored banners, is the season for open-air enjoyment.

THE word panic arose out of the battle of Marathon. In that immortal fight a mere handful of Greeks encountered an infinite host of Persians and put them to utter route. How did they do it? The Persians were smitten by the god Pan with a sudden causeless and extreme fright. They lost their wits; and that state of things took its name from the god who produced it.

BARBARITY AT SEA.

Two Men Commit Suicide to Escape Cruel Treatment—One Becomes Exhausted and Falls From the Yardarm—The Captain and Mate of the Ship Sunrise in Danger of Being Lynched.

[San Francisco Alta California, September 28th.]

The ship Sunrise, from New York, arrived in port about one o'clock yesterday afternoon. We take the following from her memoranda:

On May 14th, latitude 37 50 north, longitude 65 56 west, Charles Brown, a seaman, was found missing; native of France, aged twenty years. On May 19th, latitude 33 32 north, longitude 54 05 west, John Cardiff was also found missing; native of England, aged thirty-five years. On July 4th, latitude 0 10 to north, longitude 47 29 west, T. K. Carrigan (boy) fell from fore yard overboard, and was drowned. He was a native of Ireland, aged sixteen years.

She had scarcely cast anchor until she was boarded by sailor boarding house runners, who ascertained during a brief stay that three men had been forced to commit suicide by jumping overboard as the only means of escape from the cruel treatment to which, it is alleged, they were constantly subjected by the officers of the ship. This story was strengthened by the fact that the second officer, Dennis Maloney, had escaped from the ship at the eight mile buoy, took a Whitehall boat and landed at Meiggs's wharf. Mr. Franklin, known better as "Frenchy," because he is a Frenchman, keeps a sailor boarding house in Vallejo street, and he boarded the vessel. He met a countryman on board, Charles Belle, who asked Franklin to take him ashore. Belle wore a thoroughly demoralized appearance. His face was black and swollen, dark semi-circles were visible under his eyes, and these latter were red and sore-looking. His clothes were filthy, and his whole look told that he had been cruelly treated, and enlisted for him the sympathy of Franklin. This gentleman took him in his boat and rowed him ashore. The captain and first officer called on Franklin to return with the Frenchman, a request which was positively and emphatically declined. He brought the poor fellow to his house, changed his dress and attended to his many wants. He was the only seaman who left the ship yesterday. They were not able to come ashore, as the the Sunrise lies in the stream opposite North Point dock. After the seaman had reached shore, and the cruelty of the officers was bruited along the city front, a general and very decided feeling of indignation was expressed, even among runners, and it would not have been safe for Maloney to put in an appearance about that time. He woud have been forced to stand some severe retaliatory measures or go overboard.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE SAILOR.

A reporter of the *Alta* obtained an interview with Belle, the French seaman, late last evening, at Mr. Franklin's boarding house. He is a young man, probably not more than twenty-one years of age, and his face and body bear undoubted evidence of the brutal treatment to which he was subjected. His statement is substantially as follows: The Sunrise left New York on the 3d of May, Captain Clarke commanding. The first officer's name is Harris; the second officer, Dennis Maloney, and the boatswain's name is Kelly. The first day after leaving New York the first mate commenced to exercise a tyranny as cruel and unrelenting as it was barbarous and savage, and continued this conduct until San Francisco was reached. The second mate, Maloney, did not beat or in any manner cruelly treat the sailors, but often interfered to prevent the first mate from carrying his brutal punishment to extremes. The boatswain, Kelly, "used to lick" the sailors often; and the captain joined in this brutal conduct, which he tolerated, or appeared to tolerate, in the man Harris. The first officer made the men work until they dropped down through exhaustion. He would bring them out of bed at night and compel them to walk on deck, and if they did not keep moving, or perchance fell asleep as they stood or walked, he would tap them on the head with his clenched fist, a belaying pin, piece of rope or anything handy. When he wished to awake them on other occasions, he used his ponderous boots freely, and the poor sailor's sides are an evidence of the fact. This used to be a regular thing, and all were treated alike. The captain struck the men occasionally, and knew well of the first officer's conduct, who abused the men in his presence, but not with his usual brutal severity.

THREE MEN WENT OVERBOARD.

Two preferred death to the treatment they received, and the third, weak and exhausted, after long and severe punishment, fell from the rigging and was seen no more. The first victim was John Brown, a Frenchman. His countryman says he knows not how he was lost. He was to have been on watch between 8 and 12 o'clock P. M.; he was called everywhere, but he answered not. The first mate "licked" him every day two or three times; made him work twenty out of twenty-four hours; would throw him violently on the deck and kick him. It was after all this terrible punishment had been inflicted upon him, and that he was compelled to stand motionless on deck for twenty-four hours without food or water, that he abandoned the Sunrise and his life, and sought relief in the unfathomable depths of the ocean.

FIFTEEN NIGHTS SLEEPING WITH HOGS.

John Cardiff is also reported missing. Cardiff was treated with the same cruelty as Brown, and even worse. He was not allowed to sleep in the forecastle, but was put under the topgallant forecastle, where he was compelled to sleep for fifteen nights previous to the night he is reported missing, with hogs for his companions. What a terrible crime! How it cries to heaven for redress. The man wes half demented from suffering—from cruel treatment—from whipping, kicking, walking, working, little food and less sleep, when, to escape from a life made miserable beyond endurance, he employed the little strength he had left to end his existence.

DEATH FROM EXHAUSTION.

The third victim, W. F. K. Carrigan, was a young man, twenty years of age, or perhaps less. He was the especial object of the hate and brutality of the first mate, Harris. He was, after the usual daily kicking and bruising with rope and club, forced to stand on deck twenty-four hours without eating or sleeping, after which he was sent on the topsail-yard, from wichh he fell, through weakness and exhaustion, and was lost. Belle did not see Carrigan fall, nor did he see any of the missing disappear. They disappeared, and nothing more was thought of them. The sailor repeated many lesser acts of brutality, enormous in themselves, but, beside the more despotic cruelty of forcing these men into the arms of death, small and insignificant. He often told them that they would never reach San Francisco, and that he would compel them to jump overboard. When the men were weak and fatigued from the combined effects of punishment, want of rest and labor, he would order them aloft, and try to throw them from their places by letting the halyards go and other devices. Our informant was kept for thirty-six hours scraping the deck; and, when exhausted and sleepy, he was not able to use the scraper with his usual force, the first officer, Harris, took it out of his hand and struck him with it on the head. The seamen were kept thirty-six hours without food, and never got more than four out of twenty-four hours sleep. They were, to use his own expression, "all licked fearfully." His body, arms and face, bear undoubted evidence of cruel punishment. The fact that the second mate, Maloney, abandoned the ship before coming to anchor, led to the strong suspicion that he was the party guilty of this terrible cruelty. But it appears from Belle's statement that he was kind, and by his interference saved them from the tyrannical, rascally cruelty of the man, or monster, Harris. The captain and Harris "growled" at him because he was not cruel and did not make the men work more. He never injured any one during the voyage, and Belle is at a loss to know why he left the ship so suddenly, unless he wanted to escape from the others. The case calls for immediate and strict examination. Men forced overboard by cruelty! The very idea suggests the appropriateness of a particularly hot corner for the perpetrator of the crime. We do not accuse Harris of so terrible an act; we give as a matter of news only a statement made in the presence of others. If Harris and Capt. Clarke are innocent, they owe it to themselves to prove it; and we hope for the sake of our American marine that they can do so.

PEAT FUEL.

The Process of Preparing It.

The price of coal is kept at such high rates that the poorer classes can hardly afford to use it. Wood fuel also maintains high average prices, the distance from which it has to be brought increasing year after year, as the forests recede before the advance of the woodchoppers. Besides coal and wood, the only available fuel is peat, which, in Great Britain and other parts of Europe, has long been in use among rich and poor alike, and is by many preferred to coal. In this country and in Canada there are immense tracts of so-called marsh land which, until within a few years past, have been looked upon as irreclaimable wastes. Many of these tracts prove on examination to be composed to a depth of some fifteen feet of peat of the very finest quality. In some of these great morasses—the Cayuga marshes, for instance—the peat bed overlies a marl formation of many feet in thickness, the value of which as a fertilizer is no less than that of the superincumbent mass of peat as a fuel.

Canada has for some years past been awake to the importance of utilizing her extensive tracts of peat bogs. Peat is extensively used on the Grand Trunk and other railway lines instead of wood or coal. Experience has shown that a ton of peat is fully equal to a cord of wood, and it is asserted on the best authority that one ton of peat will do more work than the same quantity of first-rate coal, and without the injurious effects produced by coal upon the iron of the locomotive. One of the numerous advantages of peat over other fuel is that no sparks issue from the smoke stacks of locomotives using it; and this is no small matter, considering the frequency with which buildings and forests are set on fire from the engines of passing trains.

The best method of curing peat is a subject that for some time past has engaged the attention of inventors in Canada. To dry peat rapidly and effectually was the main difficulty. Machines for squeezing the water out of peat were first used, but this process was found to be so imperfect that it was thrown aside and various others were resorted to with but partial success. A late number of the Montreal *Gazette* says that at Huntingdon, in the province of Quebec, a large tract of land affording peat of the best quality, has been utilized for peat manufacture by Mr. R. A. Griffin, of Montreal, who has established extensive works thereon. Mr. Griffin's process for curing peat—which has been patented in this country as well as in Canada—is by an arrangement of open frame-work drainers, called "cures," into which the material is packed. There is no squeezing resorted to, the water filtering out through the open drainers until the peat is perfectly dry. These drainers are moveable; so that they can be kept shifting over the surface of the peat bed as the work advances. Peat manufactured by this method is said to be worth in the market 25 per cent. more than that made in any other way.

The difficulty of properly curing peat once overcome, there can be no doubt that this kind of fuel will ere long come into general use. In a sanitary point of view it is altogether superior to coal, since, in burning, it does not emit the noxious gases peculiar to the latter; and a great point in its favor is that its comparative cheapness places it within the reach of all.—*World.*

LINCOLN AND SEWARD.

More Light on the Questions Raised in the Adams Oration.

Somebody in the State Department at Washington has brought to light the original draft of Mr. Secretary Seward's letter to the British Ministry, written in May, 1861, directly after the recognition of the belligerent rights of the Confederate States by England, with Mr. Lincoln's emendations, a sort of revising and proof reading operation, which changed the character of the documents in a great many respects. This draft has been photographed and copies of it are in circulation. They show, and were probably printed for the purpose of showing, that Mr. Seward's diplomacy, which has recently been so highly lauded and on which has been based a rather inordinate estimate of services as compared with President Lincoln, was not in all cases, at least, his own. This original draft, it appears, was a very highly seasoned and strongly worded production, and in Mr. Lincoln's handwriting appear numerous suggestions in the nature of commands, such as "omit" and "omit this," etc., which render it a good deal of an historical curiosity, and of value as throwing light on the discussion which has lately been brought on by Mr. Adams's eulogy of Mr. Seward. Its existence and its probable preservation in the files of the State Department was made known a good while ago to some gentlemen connected therewith by Senator Sumner, with whom President Lincoln, as is pretty well known, consulted on foreign affairs very freely and confidentially while the war lasted.

Careless in Addressing Letters.

Complaints have been frequently made of the non-delivery of letters in proper time after mailing, when the fact of the matter really is that the senders of letters, especially American letter writers, are notoriously careless in giving the proper superscriptions to their epistles. In England the people have been drilled by the postal regulations and constant admonition of the press, to be careful in giving full directions on envelopes, hence very few, if any, mistakes occur in the postoffices. A few days ago a sealed package was received by the postmaster at New York from Savannah, having on the upper corner of the envelope the usual request to return the same if not delivered in so many days. The package was directed to "Samuel J. Smith, New York." A merchant of that name had the letter delivered to him, when on opening it the fact was revealed that the contents, consisting of drafts for a large amount, were intended for a gentleman of that name in Baltimore. No doubt the postmasters of Savannah and Baltimore were roundly abused for the tardy delivery of this letter, when, in reality, the fault lay entirely with the sender. Hundreds of such instances are of daily occurrence at the New York postoffice, as well as other cities.

The Elections.

Further Pennsylvania Returns.

No Change in the General Aspect.

Mackey's Majority About 25,000---Gordon's About 10,000.

RESULT IN OHIO IN DOUBT.

Both Parties Claim the State

THE VOTE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

We give below a tabulated statement of estimated majorities of both parties in the various counties of the State, based on information received up to 12 M. of Thursday, October 16, and corrected especially for the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL:

COUNTIES.	SUPR'E JUDGE. Gordon, Rep.	Ludlow, Dem.	STATE TREAS. Mackey, Rep.	Hutchinson, Dem.
Adams	....	300	....	300
Allegheny	5000	....	6000	....
Armstrong	400	....	400	....
Beaver	500	....	500	....
Bedford	....	200	....	200
Berks	....	4000	....	4000
Blair	550	....	550	....
Bradford	3000	....	3000	....
Bucks	....	200	....	200
Butler	200	....	200	....
Cambria	....	700	....	700
Cameron	50	....	50	....
Carbon	....	200	....	200
Center	....	500	....	500
Chester	1800	....	1800	....
Clarion	....	900	....	900
Clearfield	....	1000	....	1000
Clinton	....	200	....	200
Columbia	....	1450	....	1450
Crawford	800	....	800	....
Cumberland	....	500	....	500
Dauphin	1100	....	1100	....
Delaware	1200	....	1200	....
Elk	....	400	....	400
Erie	2000	....	2000	....
Fayette	....	600	....	600
Franklin	100	....	100	....
Fulton	....	300	....	300
Forest	50	....	50	....
Greene	....	1600	....	1600
Huntingdon	600	....	600	....
Indiana	1900	....	1900	....
Jefferson	100	....	100	....
Juniata	....	200	....	200
Lancaster	4500	....	4500	....
Lawrence	1100	....	1100	....
Lebanon	1000	....	1000	....
Lehigh	....	800	....	800
Luzerne	....	1500	....	1500
Lycoming	100	....	100	....
M'Kean	200	....	200	....
Mercer	600	....	600	....
Mifflin	....	100	....	100
Monroe	....	1200	....	1200
Montgomery	....	200	....	200
Montour	....	400	....	400
Northampton	....	2300	....	2300
Northumberland	....	100	....	100
Perry	100	....	100	....
Philadelphia	10697	....	25109	....
Pike	....	800	....	800
Potter	700	....	700	....
Schuylkill	....	700	....	700
Snyder	400	....	400	....
Somerset	1300	....	1300	....
Sullivan	....	300	....	300
Susquehanna	900	....	900	....
Tioga	1800	....	1800	....
Union	700	....	500	....
Venango	300	....	300	....
Warren	100	....	100	....
Washington	100	....	100	....
Wayne	....	200	....	200
Westmoreland	....	900	....	900
Wyoming	....	200	....	200
York	....	1000	....	1000

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, October 15.—The *Press* estimates Gordon's majority for Judge of the Supreme Court at over 18,000. Lamon, Republican has been elected in the Third Senatorial district, a gain. Sixteen Republicans and two Democrats have been elected to the Legislature from the city. Elliott, Republican, for Sheriff, has 27,540 majority over the Democratic and Reform candidates combined.

MERCER COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENVILLE, PA., October 15, 1873.

Thirty-one districts in Mercer county are heard from. Stranahan, Democrat, is elected to the Legislature by 400 majority. The balance of the Republican county ticket is elected by about 600. The State ticket has the same majority.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

UNIONTOWN, October 15, 1873.

Crawford, for Judge, has 1,900 majority in Greene county, and Wilson has 2,900 in Fayette. Thompson's majority is one thousand. B. T.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW CASTLE, PA., October 15, 1873.

In Lawrence county the Republican majority on the State ticket is about 1,100. J.

CLINTON COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOCK HAVEN, PA., October 15, 1873.

In Clinton county the Democratic State ticket has 200 majority. The Democratic county ticket is elected except Commissioner. William A. White, Republican, defeats Packer, Democrat, by 300 majority. Caldwell, Republican, for Assembly, is probably elected in the Clinton, Lycoming and Sullivan district, over Petriken, Democrat.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

KITTANNING, October 15, 1873.

The Democrats have elected their candidates for Assembly, Sheriff and District Attorney by a small majority. The balance of the ticket is Republican. The Republican majority on State ticket will be about 400. H.

WARREN COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

TIDIOUTE, PA., October 15, 1873.

Allen, Republican, is elected to the Assembly by a majority of 250. Davis, Democrat, is elected Sheriff; majority about 300. N.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MEADVILLE, October 15, 1873.

In the fifty-two precincts heard from, Anderson, for Senate, is 31 ahead. The vote is very close and the result uncertain. T.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

TITUSVILLE, October 15, 1873.

Forty-eight precincts in Crawford county give Anderson, for State Senate, two majority. There are nine precincts to hear from.

GREENE COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WAYNESBURG, October 15, 1873.

The returns are meager. But few returns on the State ticket. David Crawford, for President Judge, has 1,900 majority in this county. The election was very exciting for the several county offices. Cosgrove, for Sheriff, has about 500 majority; Jacob S. Rush, Republican candidate for Assembly, is thought to be elected—very close. J.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., October 15, 1873.

The official returns of yesterday's election in this county, with the estimates of a few townships not yet heard from, show that the entire Republican ticket for State, Judiciary and county, is elected, except the Sheriff, who is still in doubt. The majorities will range from 100 to 200.

OHIO.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, October 15, 1873.

Returns from most of the State indicate the election of Allen for Governor and the entire Democratic State ticket. Fifty-two counties already heard from give Democratic gains of 11,000, with thirty-six yet to hear from. Hamilton county shows a Democratic loss of nearly 5,000, the ticket being carried by only 800.

In the Western Reserve the Republican losses are the heaviest, in Cuyahoga county alone there being a loss of seventeen hundred. Ashtabula county will also lose over one thousand.

The State Legislature, according to the best advices received, will stand; House, Democrats, 58; Republicans, 47; Senate, Democrats, 22; Republicans, 14, giving a clear majority of nineteen on joint ballot, and insuring the election of Thurman to the United States Senate.

The Democratic leaders here are highly jubilant over the result to-night, though Allen's majority, if he be elected, will not exceed four or five thousand at the most, as the official returns will necessarily cut down many of the reported majorities.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SANDUSKY, O., October 15, 1873.

L. A. Bruner, Democratic candidate for Representative, is elected by 800 majority, and the entire county ticket by an average majority of 600. Allen's majority in Wyandot county is 700; Crawford county official, Allen's majority 1,587.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., October 15, 1873.

Richland county, official, gives Allen 612 majority; Burns 684, a Republican gain of 17. The Democrate elect all the county officers except Clerk of the Courts.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WOOSTER, O., October 15, 1873.

Allen's official majority is 221 in Wayne county. The Democrats carry everything except Treasurer.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

VAN WERT, O., October 15, 1873.

Van Wert county, official, gives Allen one majority. The county ticket has a Republican majority of two.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, O., October 15, 1873.

Allen county gives Allen 500 majority. The Democrats elected all their county ticket with the exception of Treasurer and Sheriff. The Republicans elect the Sheriff and Treasurer by 100 majority.

DAYTON, October 15.—The complete returns of Montgomery county give Allen 382 majority, 41 Democratic gain; Corwin, Republican, for Senator, 125 majority; Coler, Republican, for representative 190 majority; Thompson, Democrat, for representative 35 majority. Corwin's majority for senator in this district 510. The Democratic county ticket, excepting Infirmary Director, is elected. Collins, People's ticket, 300 votes, about 50 more than his ticket. Prohibition vote 106, about all Republicans.

TOLEDO, October 15.—Lucas county complete—Noyes 585 majority; Cummings, Democrat, for Treasurer, 196 majority. The balance of the Republican ticket was elected by majorities ranging from 150 to 600. The vote on Senators is very close in the district, both parties claiming the election. Noyes' majority in Fulton county, 635; Defiance county 930 Democratic majority.

WARREN, October 15.—Trumbull gives 2,000 Republican majority; Democratic gain of 1,700. The Republicans remained at home or voted for prohibition, which polled 400 votes.

CINCINNATI, October 15.—Returns from seventeen out of twenty-five wards show a Republican gain over last year of 4,265. The returns from the county show that Noyes, Republican, has a gain of 450, with a number of precincts to hear from. The Republicans this afternoon are claiming the election of Burton to the Senate, and of Haven, McGill, Vail, Zimmerman, Glenn and Trimble to the House; also, the election of Trevor, for Clerk, Humphries, for Auditor, and Bruner for Recorder

COLUMBUS, October 15.—Franklin county will give Allen 2,200 majority, a Democratic gain of 125.

Fairfield county—Allen 1,600 majority, a Democratic gain of 150.

Clarke county—Four townships to hear from; the Democratic gain will be about 150.

Muskingum county elects two Democratic representatives and the Democratic county ticket by from 100 to 700 majority. Marsh, Independent, for Judge, 700 majority. No figures on the State ticket.

Marion county—Official, Allen's majority 675, a Democratic gain of 183.

Vinton county gives Allen 300 majority, but elects a Republican to the Legislature by a majority of 37.

Jackson county gives Noyes 300 majority, a Democratic gain of 250.

The Republicans elect their legislative ticket in Jackson and Pike counties.

Crawford county—Official, Allen's majority 1,587, a Democratic gain of 175.

Anglaize county—Official, Allen's majority 1,363, a Republican gain of 165.

COLUMBUS, October 15, 10:30 P. M.—Official and reported returns have been received from forty-six counties, which show the following majorities on the State ticket.

Democratic—Adams, 377; Anglaize, 1,368; Brown, 972; Butler, 1,801; Crawford, 1,587; Defiance, 900; Franklin, 2,700; Hancock, 470; Knox, 650, Marion, 675; Montgomerp, 382, Muskingum, 250; Perry, 425; Pickaway, 791; Richland, 612; Ross, 632; Sandusky, 725; Seneca, 892; Shelby, 649; Van Wert, 245; Wayne, 219; Wyandotte, 683.

Republican majorities—Athens, 1,101; Champaign, 640; Clark, 1,150; Clinton, 941; Columbiana, 1,000; Fulton, 635; Harrison, 392; Jefferson, 1,100; Lawrence, 800; Logan, 416; Lucas, 585; Meigs, 1,355; Miami, 650; Morgan, 175; Morrow, 28; Portage, 227; Preble, 326; Scioto, 150; Trumbull, 1,775; Union, 517; Warren, 1,545; Washington, 120; Wood, 280.

The net Democratic gain in the forty-six counties is ten thousand and fifty-one. This gain, carried throughout the State, would elect Allen by over 4,000 majority. This does not include Hamilton county, where the Republican gain is reported at over 4,000.

Noble county is reported 25 majority for Allen, a Democratic gain of 186. The Democratic Representative is elected.

The Democrats claim the Legislature, which the Republicans are disposed to concede, although the result in Hamilton county on the legislative ticket has not yet been definitely settled, and may change the political aspect.

CLEVELAND, October 15.—In this county the Republicans elect three representatives and the Democrats two. Fehrenbatch and Babcock, the Republican candidates, are defeated.

COLUMBUS, O., October 15.—In the city of Columbus Noyes has 2,428; Allen 3,428; Allen's majority 116, a Democratic loss of 116 since the October election of 1872. There are not enough townships in for calculations on the county. The indications are that the Democratic majority will be about 1,900.

CINCINNATI, October 15.—The election returns from this county foot up: Noyes 13,320; Allen 13,933; Collins 3,710, with the Nineteenth ward and Delphi, Western precinct, to hear from. The Nineteenth ward last year gave Wiley 672 majority, and Delhi gave Wykoff 10 majority. The Legislative ticket is close. It is conceded that Skaats, Haven and Burton, Republicans, will be elected by a small majority on the Legislative ticket. On the county ticket the election of Humphreys, Republican and Peoples party, for Auditor, is assured. The remaining ticket, Legislative, State and county will be Democratic, but in many cases very close. The whole vote of the county will be about thirty-three thousand. The official returns alone will decide the election in the case of several candidates.

INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WARSAW, IND., October 15, 1873.

The election for Judge yesterday, in the Thirty-third Judicial District, which comprises the counties of Fulton, Marshall and Kosciusko, resulted in the election of E. Van Long, Democrat, over Edgar Haymond, Republican, by the following majorities: Fulton, 254; Kosciusko, 280; Marshall, 500; total, 1,034.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LAGRANGE, IND., October 15, 1873.

The election on yesterday of Judge in the Thirty-fourth Judicial District, which is composed of Elkshort and Lagrange counties, resulted in the election of A. A. Woods, Republican, over J. D. Osborn, Democrat, by about 539 majority, 235 majority in Lagrange county, with three townships to hear from, and 354 in Elkshort with four townships to hear from.

LOUISVILLE, October 15.—Special dispatches to the *Courier-Journal* from Lexington, Indiana, announce the defeat of Judge J. R. Cravens in the Fifth Judicial district, comprising the counties of Jefferson and Scott, and the election of Judge Allison, Republican, by 300 majority.

Chas. A. Jewett, Democrat, is elected prosecutor by 100 majority.

In the Tenth Judicial district, comprising the counties of Orange, Lawrence and Monroe, Judge Pierson, Republican, is elected.

In the Third Judicial district, comprising the counties of Jackson, Washington and Harrison, the returns so far from Harrison and Washington give Slaughter, Republican, a majority. Jackson county gives a majority of 800 for Frank Emerson, Democrat. Emerson's election is claimed.

IOWA.

CEDAR RAPIDS, October 15.—Later returns do not indicate any change in the estimate made in dispatch from here last night of the Republican majority in the State, viz: twenty to twenty-five thousand.

IOWA CITY, October 15—Anti-Monopoly ticket in this (Johnson) county, 300 majority.

MCGREGOR, October 15.—In Clayton county the entire Anti-Monopoly ticket is elected by a large majority. Winneshick county, Anti-Monopoly majority 50 to 100. Republican loss 200 to 300.

DES MOINES, October 15.—A special to the *State Register*, giving full returns from thirty-three counties, shows a reduction in the Republican majority, as compared with Carpenter's vote in 1871, of 10,902. Many counties are reported close, requiring the official count to decide. The same ratio of decrease in the remaining counties as in the thirty fully reported will reduce the Republican majority to sixteen thousand, a reduction of the majority of 1871 of over 25,000. The indications are that the Anti-Monopolists and Democrats will have a majority of the next House, while the Republicans will have a large majority in the Senate.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 15.—The judicial election here and throughout the State was quiet, there being but a small vote cast. It is believed McKinstry, independent candidate for Supreme Judge, is elected.

Returns from the interior show the election of McKinstry for the Supreme Court by a large majority, another victory for the People's Independent party. His majority in this city is about 10,000. Lauderback, independent candidate for Police Judge, has a majority of 1,454.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 15, 1873.

Financial Matters.

Up to the close of business to-day the reserves had been drawn on to the extent of over four millions, and if the proposition continues to the end of the month about nine millions will be required for the uses of the government. The condition of affairs in Wall street for several days past has been watched at the Treasury with much interest. The failures of yesterday and the great trouble in stocks begat some apprehensions of another panic, but matters look much more favorable to-day.

City Savings Bank.

About five hundred of the 2,200 depositors in the Washington City Savings bank had a meeting this evening and agreed to allow the institution to resume operations on condition of its officers giving bond for $200,000.

Among the Cherokees.

The Secretary of the Interior has received a communication from the attorney of a man named Beck, in the Indian Territory, praying for the intervention of the government to prevent his client being tried for murder by the Cherokees. It appears that Beck was one of the posse of the United States Marshal in Arkansas, who, about a year and a half ago, went into the Indian country to arrest certain criminals. In attempting to make these arrests the Marshal was resisted and a bloody fight ensued, resulting in the killing of men on both sides. The Indians have recently arrested Beck and propose to try him for murder. As there was and is much feeling relative to the action of the Marshal, it is probable that Beck will be summarily executed unless the government should interfere in some way. This would seem to show the necessity for a United States Court in the Indian country to take cognizance to all similar cases, in order to avoid a conflict between the Indian authorities and the government hereafter.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spain.

THE INSURGENT FLEET.

MADRID, October 14.—The insurgents of Cartagena attribute the defeat of their squadron solely to the cowardice of Contreras, who ordered a retreat against the wishes of the crews. They declare that he will not be suffered to command the fleet again. Their vessels sailed out of the harbor to-day for the second fight, but finding the government fleet prepared for action, they retired.

England.

BANK RATE—INTERCOURSE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, October 14.—The Bank rate was advanced to-day in consequence of heavy orders for gold for the United States, amounting in the aggregate to $3,000,000.

Mr. William E. Baxter, M. P., in a public speech at Dundee last night, urged increased intercourse with the United States. Every public man, he said, should visit that country.

Austria.

A TURKISH COMPLAINT.

VIENNA, October 14.—The Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs recently sent a broad circular memorandum giving a one-sided account of the Austrian Consul's conduct in Bosria, and complaining of the reception of Prince Milan, of Servia, in Vienna. The Austrian government has taken offense, and a note from the Porte is expected expressing regret at the issue of the memorandum, which is looked for with some anxiety.

France.

THE BAZAINE COURT MARTIAL

PARIS, October 14.—The court room at Grand Trianon was crowded to-day. The examination of Marshal Bazaine was continued. In answer to various questions by the President the accused declared that he was fully informed that MacMahon had been made subordinate to him. He denied that he received any telegram appointing him Generalissimo. The dispatches in question were produced in court. Bazaine explained his apparent neglect to communicate freely with the Emperor, on the ground that he thought the latter was fully acquainted with the situation. He read a dispatch which was sent from the Prussian headquarters during the siege of Metz to the German Ambassador at Constantinople, stating that the Germans would in no case march on Paris.

Germany.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE POPE AND EMPEROR WILLIAM.

BERLIN, October 14.—The correspondence between the Pope and Emperor William is officially published. The Pope writes, August 7th, that the measures of His Majesty's government aim at the destruction of Catholicism. He is unable to discover the reason for such severity. Being informed and believing that the Emperor is averse to the increase or continuance of this harsh policy, he points out that measures injurious to the Christian religion only tend to undermine the throne. He speaks frankly and truthfully as to his duty, and the baptized, even non-Catholics, belong in a certain sense to him. He cherishes the conviction that the Emperor will adopt the necessary measures, and concludes by praying God to be merciful to the Emperor and himself. The German Emperor replies on September 3d, rejoicing at the opportunity to correct errors relating to German affairs. If the Pope was truthfully informed he would be aware that the government cannot act against the approval of the sovereign. The Emperor deeply regrets that a portion of his Catholic subjects, priests, have organized a party which is engaged in an intrigue against the State, disturbing the peace to the extent of open revolt against existing laws. He points to the indications of similar movements in other parts of Europe and in America, and declares he will maintain order and law so long as God allows him to do so, even against the servant of a church which he supposed acknowledges obedience to secular authority as a commandment of God. This doctrine of obedience, however, he regrets to see so many priests in Prussia disown. He expresses a hope that now the Pope has been informed of the truth he will use his authority to terminate an agitation which he declares before God has no connection with religion or truth. He takes objection to the Pope's remark about non-Catholics and concluding says, "difference of belief, however, should not prevent our living in peace."

CRIMES.

Supposed Suicide of a Woman.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BELLEFONTAINE, O., October 15, 1873.

Mrs. Miller, wife of Wesley Miller, a farmer living two miles north of this place, was found drowned in a spring on the farm, yesterday afternoon. There was only about twenty inches of water in the spring. She was laboring under aberration of mind.

A Gambler Shot.

CHICAGO, October 15.—About three o'clock this afternoon John Lawler, a gambler, shot twice and severely wounded John Duval, another gambler on Clark street, near Madison. Lawler was arrested.

THE STOLEN BOX.

The Safe Deposit Robbery.

Trial of Charles G. Hampton.

Opening Statement by Mr. Swoope.

The Testimony Begun—Interesting Evidence Concerning the Operations of Hampton and His Companions.

It is hardly necessary for us to recount the history of a case so familiar to our readers as that of the mysterious robbery of the box of valuables belonging to the Odd Fellow's Bank, from the rooms of the Safe Deposit Company. All the facts and circumstances are still fresh in the public mind; but by way of introduction to the trial, we may state the box was deposited in the Safe Deposit bank, by Mr. Scully, cashier of the Odd Fellow's bank, about nine o'clock, Saturday evening, April 5th; that it was left on the counter by him, at that time, for safe keeping until the following Monday morning; that it contained a large amount of securities, $3,600 in cash, and an Allegheny Valley Railroad bond for $1,000; and that, between Saturday night and Monday morning it mysteriously disappeared, and was found some days afterwards, in a vault on Water street, rifled of the money and the bond mentioned, but with the other contents undisturbed. The circumstances connected with the arrest of young Hampton are too well known to require repetition.

THE TRIAL BEGUN.

After numerous delays, the trial of Horace Hampton, *alias* "Little Horace," was commenced before Judge Stowe, yesterday morning, in the presence of a very large audience, great curiosity having been manifested to see the prisoner and to hear the promised solution of the great mystery.

Thomas M. Marshall and A. L. Pearson, Esqs., appeared for the defendant; and United States Attorney Swoope, private counsel, and Col. Bayne, prosecuting attorney, for the Commonwealth.

The prisoner, who is about twenty five years of age, is a palefaced, delicately organized man, of pleasant countenance, and easy manner. He was neatly attired in a dark brown suit, with spotless linen, and a black neck tie, and looked and demeaned himself like a gentleman.

OPENING THE CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

After the jury had been sworn, Mr. Swoope opened the case on the part of the Commonwealth, and as will be seen gave a very interesting history of the case and the points which the Commonwealth expected to establish. During the delivery of the opening address Hampton maintained his composure, and looked with a steady and unflinching gaze upon the speaker, even when that gentleman pointed to him and seemed to direct his remarks specially to him. Sometimes the defendant would smile when the speaker was particularly "personal" in his remarks.

MR. SWOOPE'S STATEMENT TO THE JURY.

Mr. Swoope spoke as follows to the jury:

May it please your Honor and Gentlemen of the Jury: This defendant is indicted by the name of Horace Hovan, otherwise called Charles G. Hampton, otherwise called "Little Horace," jointly with John Filly, John Klutz, alias Donahue, and with John Price. The other parties are not on trial. You have been sworn simply to try the case for the Commonwealth against Horace Hovan, otherwise called Charles Hampton, this defendant who sits at the counsel table. The indictment, gentlemen, contains three counts. The first is for the larceny of certain moneys, the second for the larceny of a bond issued by the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, and the third, for entering a building with intent to commit a felony. To these indictments the defendant has pleaded "not guilty," and it becomes my duty to lay before you the facts which the Commonwealth expects to be able to prove to satisfy you of the guilt of this defendant in manner and form as he is thus indicted.

On the morning of April 7th last, when the Cashier of the Odd Fellows' Savings bank in this city, called at the Safe Deposit Company for his cash box, which he had left there on the Saturday night previous, it was not to be found. It contained some thirty-six or thirty-seven hundred dollars in money, notes and gold and silver; it contained a bond of the Allegheny Valley Railroad for $1,000; it contained a large number of certificates of stock in various corporations, notes and securities, aggregating altogther some $250,000. The greatest consternation prevailed among the officers and employees of the Safe Deposit Company and of the Odd Fellows' Savings Bank when this box which had been left there on the Saturday night previous was found to be missing. Fortunately for the Cashier of the Odd Fellows' Savings Bank a witness was with him and saw him enter the Safe Deposit Company with the box under his arm, and saw him pass into the room, through the little gate at the end of the counter, set the box down behind the counter and retire immediately, and in company with the gentleman who saw him. He then went to a meeting of some Odd Fellows' Lodge. But none of the officers of the Safe Deposit Company were able to tell anything about it. None of them seem to have seen him enter with the box. None of them had seen the box, and when the vaults were opened, and the institution examined, and every possible search had been made, the box was not to be found. This box, as it was said, was deposited on the 5th of April, and called for an the Monday morning following. On Tuesday, the 8th day of April, this young man who sits at the counsel table, the defendant, sold, or offered for sale the bond of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, which had been in that box, at a broker's office in the city of New York. This only seemed to add to the mystery that surrounded the transaction. He and a companion who was with him, offered the bond for sale, and did sell it for eight hunered dollars, and got the money and left. On the Saturday following this box was found in a coal cellar in this city, on Water street, near Market, wrapped up in a *Harper's Weekly* newspaper, and tied with a string. Upon examination it was found that there had been abstracted from it all the money, the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company bond, and certain certificates of deposit, but the notes and other securities remained in the box. This still further enshrouded the transaction in mystery, everybody seemed to be astonished and mystified. The case was then placed in my hands, on the part of the Commonwealth, and in conjunction with the learned and distinguished District Attorney we took charge of it and endeavoren to develop the mystery. The time has now come to lift the curtain, and to explain to you by this judicial investigation how that transaction occurred, by whom that box was taken, and all the circumstances enrrounding it, that the guilty may be punished and the innocent may be vindicated.

On the evening of the 31st of March last, at the Colonade Hotel, in the city of Philadelphia, a man who was passing under the name of Donahue, but whose real name was John Kutz, and who is one of the parties named in this bill of indictment, was with another man named John Price, also one of the parties named in this bill of indictment. On that night Donahue telegraphed Horace Hovan, this defendant, at his home, 342 Chatsworth street, Baltimore, to come immediately to Philadelphia; that he was there waiting for him; that he had his "thing"—whatever that might be; and that unless he did come at once he would return to New York. This dispatch was sent from the telegraph office in the Colonade Hotel. Not receiving a prompt answer to the telegram, Donahue went to the central office, and there got an office dispatch "rushed," as they call it, to Baltimore for an answer to his dispatch, and received an answer that Hampton would be there by the first train. He came to Philadelphia, to the Colonade Hotel, and there these four parties who are jointly indicted met and arranged a raid upon the State of Pennsylvania, upon the banks and whatever else they might be able to find, I presume, in their travels. They left Philadelphia together, and went, via the Reading Railroad, to the northeast part of the State. They went to Bethlehem and came around by Allentown to the city of Reading. They stopped in Reading together at the American Hotel, and registered there under certain names, none of which were their own names. They were seen there and recognized. At Reading this defendant sent by express certain money to his wife at 342 Chatsworth street, Baltimore. At Reading he, and the others with him, entered the Treasurer's office and abstracted $1,300 in cash, in broad daylight, before the officer's own eyes. A portion of that money was sent by express, by this man, as I said, to Baltimore, to his wife.

After leaving Reading they doubled on their track, came back again and took the cars for Harrisburg. On Thursday morning—now mark you—on Thursday morning, April 30, they arrived in Harrisburg. Two of them—this defendant being one, went to the telegraph operator and express agent of the Reading Railroad Company for the purpose of sending $500 to Baltimore by express, to this same 342 Chalsworth street. They produced a $500 bill which was torn at the end, and which this operator furnished mucilage to mend. The other sent a dispatch to Mrs. Price, at Brookline, Long Island, signed "John." Finding that he wanted to send the money to Baltimore, the agent told him he was not at the right place, but he must go to the Adams Express office and send it from there. They did go to the Adams Express office, and this man sent $500 by Adams Express to his wife in Baltimore—this identical man who sits at the counsel table. They then left, after looking around Harrisburg for a portion of the day, and started about four o'clock in the afternoon for Pittsburgh.

They arrived in Pittsburgh that night, or rather early in the morning of the 4th of April. All four of them together went up into the Union Depot Hotel. There was but one room left in the house, and that had two beds in it. Two of them took that room, this man being one and Filley, who registered by the name of Hoyt, being the other. The other two, Donahue and Price, left the Union Depot Hotel, went to the Monongahela House and registered there under the names we will show in the evidence, and there took rooms. The next day these two men at the Union Depot paid their bills, went down to the Monongahela House, got a room there and also registered. This was on Friday. They then started out to examine the city of Pittsburgh and see what they could find and where they could make a raid. They went into the City Treasury. They went into the office, and one took a stand near the gate to the railing around the Treasurer's office, for the protection of the money—when they have any there. This man (Hampton) undertook to go through the gate and get into the vault. But he didn't get in. He was turned away by a gentleman there, who recognizes him and will testify to the fact. On the next day, however, he was more successful. They came back to the Treasurer's office on Saturday, and the gentleman not being there, this identical individual (Hampton) did get into the vault, and looked around! But seeing no money there and not wanting warrants or bonds, he did not remove anything. On the same day they visited Eisner & Phillips's store, on the corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue, and undertook to get at the till, but were fortunately unsuccessful. On Saturday, April 5th, Klutz and Price concluded they would go to the theatre, and they went to see Joe Jefferson play "Rip Van Winkle," it being the last night of his engagement at the Pittsburgh Opera House. This man and Filley concluded they would look around and see if they couldn't find something more interesting than the theater. They went down Wood street to Fourth avenue, and their attention was attracted by seeing a bank—the Safe Deposit bank—lighted up. They stationed themselves upon the other side of the street, where they could observe all that was going on there. While there they saw Mr. Scully and Mr. Scott go into the bank. They saw Mr. Scully go in with a cash box under his arm like this (holding up the box.) He passed around the end of the counter, as they saw, came out without it, and then passed down the street. Then seeing but two or three persons in the bank, and they all busily engaged at their avocations, the "stall," not the thief—the companion of this man—goes in and engages the officer of the bank, who was upon that side where the box had been left, in conversation, inquiring about the rules and regulations of the bank. While they were thus engaged in conversation, this individual, (Hampton,) slipped around the end of the counter, abstracted this box and carried it out. They passed down Fourth avenue toward Market, but thinking it was a pretty good "show," and having seen other boxes behind the counter they thought they would try it again, and they came back to get another box. But in the interval a young man, who was in his shirt sleeves, had come into the bank and was behind the counter. They then went down Market street, and came to a vacant cellar near Water street. They entered the cellar and struck a light, with which these gentlemen are always provided, and proceeded to examine the spoils. They opened this box. They took out of it the money, the bond, and the certificates of deposit. They then re-locked it, wrapped it up in a *Harpers Weekly* newspaper and tied it with a string, passed down to Water street, turned the corner, passed up Water, concluded they would'nt carry the box any further and chucked it through a hole in the pavement. They then went to the Monongahela House. They then went to the theater, and when Klutz and Price came out they said to them, "we've got something; we've made a haul." All four went back to the Monongahela House, and went up to room 119 to divide the plunder. Price $800, Filley $800, and Hampton got $1,600. He refused to divide on the square with Klutz, alleging that he always had to do the heavy work, and that he was entitled to more than Klutz was. Klutz got mad and left the room, and went out to the front of the hotel. Pretty soon Hampton came out to him and said, "I'll give you $500," and he did not give it to him.

They then returned to the hotel, paid their bills that night and left Pittsburgh on a train that night. Two of them went directly to New York, and two stopped at Philadelphia, Hampton, or Hovan, and Klutz stopped at the Occidental House and registered their names. They were there on Tuesday and started out to sell the bond. They went to the banking house of Fitch, Otis & Co., and presented the bond for sale. Mr. Fitch, with whom the transaction was made, not knowing much about Pennsylvania securities, desired to inquire before purchasing. He telegraphed to Philadelphia, and on the next day purchased it for eight hundred dollars, finding the bond to be good. The President of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, being in Philadelphia, heard of this bond, and upon inquiry learned that it was the identical bond that was in the safe.

On the 21st of April Mr. Fitch happened to be in Norwalk, Connecticut, and saw these two men that sold the bond, and at once recognized them. He arrested Hampton and brought him to New York, where he was detained awaiting a requisition from Pennsylvania. After a struggle with the officers and authorities of New York, such as we usually have when we undertake to get a criminal from that State, we succeeded in bringing this man to Pittsburgh on a requisition. In New York he was surrounded and an attempt made at his rescue. Another party then started out ahead of him for the purpose of rescuing him, and in that crowd was Donahue. When they arrived in Harrisburg they were recognized and arrested by a detective of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and charged with the robbery of the Treasurer's office in Reading. They were taken to Reading and are now there in jail.

In the meantime Mr. Fitch visited Reading and there recognized Klutz.

This, gentlemen, is an outline of the case. It will involve a large amount of other testimony and circumstantial evidence, all bearing on the whole case as I have thus sketched it to you, perhaps not in as clear a manner as I might have done, and ought to have done, perhaps to enable you to apply the evidence to the various features of the case as it may be developed by the witnesses. When this evidence is all in, and these facts all presented, as we expect to prove them satisfactory, we think that they will be unanswerable, and that you will be entirely satisfied to say that this defendant is guilty, in form and manner as indicted.

EVIDENCE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

William J. Scully was the first witness called, and, after being sworn, testified as follows: I am the Cashier of the Odd Fellows' Savings bank of this city; on Saturday night, 5th of April, I packed all the assets of the bank in this box [the box shown]; all the bills receivable, cash on hand, Allegheny Valley Railroad bond No. 2,127, and some certificates of stock; there were $3,610 in money; this was the amount of money we took in that night; the aggregate amount of securities in the box was $250,000; I took the box to the Safe Deposit bank; Mr. Scott was with me; I walked in and placed it behind the counter, as was my usual custom; I had to pass through an iron gate to get behind the counter; when I went in I saw Secretary Von Bonnhorst at a desk behind the counter; there was no one else behind that desk; there were two others behind the counter; they were reading; I did not notice them particularly; I said, "Mr. Bonnhorst, here's the cash," and then walked out; I passed up Wood street to Fifth avenue.

Cross-examined by Mr. Marshall—I saw Mr. Von Bonnhorst at the left-hand side of the counter.

Redirect:—This was not later than ten minutes after eight o'clock; the two men were on the right side of the counter.

Joseph K Scott, sworn—I accompanied Mr. Scully to the Safe Deposit bank; Mr. Scully entered the building with the box, went through the gateway by the counter and passed behind; M. Von Bonnhorst said the box was all right, when Mr. Scully passed ou.

Cross-examined—It was about eight o'clock when we were there; I could not see Scully lay the box down; I was outside; I could hear the conversation.

Joseph Feltwell, sworn—I was employed as a night-watchman at the Safe Deposit bank; I was there all night from 8:15 in the evening of the 5th of April last; I was on the side opposite from where Scully set the box; Mr. Westervelt, the other watchman, was there at the time; Mr. Little was there when I came in; I had been put before to see a doctor; I did not see Scully; Mr. Little was getting ready to leave when I came in; there was a light where he was standing; at nine o'clock the bank was closed; Mr. Von Bonnhorst and his son George, Westervelt and myself were there then; when we went to take the boxes to the vault I could not say I saw this box (box shown), but there were many like it; we put the boxes in the lower vault; George Von Bonnhorst locked it.

Cross-examined—I think the usual number of boxes were there when we put them away; we took no notice of any missing box there; the hour for closing the main vault is five o'clock in the afternoon; these boxes were kept out for banks which do business on Saturday night; George Von Bonnhorst also slept at the bank on Saturday night; I was there the next night all night; no one except George Von Bonnhorst and the two watchmen were there that night.

Sidney F. Von Bonnhorst, sworn—I am Secretary and Treasurer of the Safe Depositt bank; I am also Secretary of the People's Savings bank; it is in the same room; the Safe Deposit bank was open from six to nine o'clock on Saturday night; I was there all that time; a stranger came in during the evening and asked me for a copy of the bank regulations, which I gave him; some other persons came in late and the stranger disappeared suddenly; at the time I left, nine o'clock, there was no box sitting where Mr. Scully says he left his; the other boxes were sitting in their usual place; I went to the Monongahela House just after the bank closed, where I saw my son in conversation with Mr. Crossan; I was the only one at the bank on Saturday night; I slept there; my son George did not sleep there that night; (the watchman testified that he did); the officers took down the boxes when we closed, and my son George followed them and locked the vault.

Mr. Swoope—Where is Mr. Westervelt now? Is he at the bank?

Objected to by Mr. Marshall, but objection subsequently withdrawn.

Answer—He has been discharged for reasons which I do not desire to mention.

Question—By Mr. Swoope—Was it because he was deranged?

Answer—Yes, sir.

Mr. Feltwell, recalled—George Von Bonnhorst did not sleep in the bank on Saturday night; his father did. [The witness had made a mistake in his former testimony.]

George Von Bonnhorst, sworn—I got to the bank at seven o'clock on Saturday night, April 5th; I left at five minutes to eight o'clock, and did not get back till half past eight; I had my coat off, and went across the street to Mr. Jones's office; when I returned my father and one of the watchmen were there; I do not know whether the other watchman was there or not; when I passed behind the counter, there was no box sitting by itself, which Mr. Scully had placed there; the Wylie Savings' bank passed in a box while I was there; the two watchmen carried the boxes down to the lower vault, when the bank closed, and I followed and shut the door, and locked it with a combination lock; when I left I went to the Monongahela House; I did not see this box at all until it was found in a coal cellar.

Cross examined—The box could not have been standing behind the counter without me having seen it; I stood where it is said the box was placed, for some time after I came in; I certainly would have seen it.

Re-direct—To Mr. Swoope—I do not know this defendant; I did not meet the defendant at the Monongahela House nor any of his companions.

Wm. Little, sworn—I have charge of the books and special deposits of the Safe Deposit Company; I was there on Saturday night until shortly after eight o'clock; I got there about twenty minutes past seven; I was on the Safe Deposit side while there—the right hand side; I have no recollection whatever of having seen Mr. Scully come in; I was in New York when Hampton was arrested; I left on the twelve o'clock train; Hampton had started ahead; I saw him at the depot in Philadelphia; also saw him in a sleeping car, in charge of officers, on the train coming to this city.

At twelve o'clock the Court ordered a recess of forty-five minutes.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At a quarter to one o'clock the trial was resumed, and the first witness called was T. B. Jones, who testified as follows: I recollect very distinctly the Saturday night, 5th of April; I was in my office across the street from the Safe Deposit bank; George Von Bonnhorst was in my office from ten minutes before eight until probably after half-past eight; he had his coat and hat off; it was very warm that evening.

Cross-examined—He was there nearly an hour, I think; I was not over at the bank that night.

James A. Craig, sworn—I know Mr. Westervelt; I have seen him recently.

Question by Mr. Swoope—State whether or not Mr. Westervelt is in a condition to come into Court and testify?

Answer—I think not on certain subjects.

Cross-examined by Mr. Marshall—Mr. Westervelt is not right on the subjects of religion and this mystery.

Question by Mr. Marshall—Are you an expert on this subject?

Answer—No, sir; I am a brass founder and steam fitter.

Question by Mr. Marshall—You think his theory about this robbery is the correct one?

Answer—I cannot say.

John McDevitt, sworn—I have an office on the corner of Water and Market streets; very soon after the publication of this robbery, the warehouseman, while down in the cellar, found this box and brought it up to me; it had torn paper wrapped about it; shortly after I found the name Odd Fellows' Savings bank on it, and I informed Lambert about it; he and I took it to the Safe Deposit bank, where we left it with Mr. Von Bonnhorst; Mr. Scully opened the box; it had not been opened previously.

Cross-examined—I went down to the coal hole with Mr. Lambert and examined the place where the box was dropped; Mr. Dailey is the man who found it.

Philip Daly, sworn—I am warehouseman for Mr. McDevitt; I found the box in the coal vault; when I saw the box I lifted it and dropped it; I got my coal and then took the box up stairs and showed it to Mr. McDevitt; he turned it over and shook it, and found something in it; he opened it and found papers; "That's the box they're after," said Mr. McDevitt, and then he told me to take it back and place it where I found it, which I did; McDevitt then went up and told Mr. Lambert, who came down and examined the vault and took the box; the cellar hole had not been fastened for two or three weeks previous to the finding of the box; nothing was taken out of it

Cross-examined—I think it was about noon when I found the box; it was either Saturday or Monday; I can't remember dates; whoever put that box in the vault had to lift up a plank and also the grating; I didn't find any gold in that box.

William Scully, recalled—When I opened the box there was a portion of a *Harper's Weekly* paper wrapped about it; all the money, certificates of stock and the bond were gone.

Cross-examined, by Gen. Pearson—I don't remember any of the pictures on that paper.

Mr. Little, recalled—I was at the Safe Deposit bank when the box was found and brought there; a *Harper's Weekly* dated April 12th was wrapped about it; Mr. Von Bonnhorst made some marks on it which I do not recollect.

W. C. Smythe, sworn—I am a newspaper man.

Question by Mr. Swoope—I want you to say how *Harper's Weekly* newspapers are dated?

Answer—They are dated a week ahead—more than a week, I believe.

Cross-examined by Mr. Marshall—Question—Are you sure they haven't changed their system since last year.

Answer—No sir, I am not sure. I don't read the paper regularly.

Mr. Pittock was then called who testified as to the system of dates with the *Harpers' Weekly* paper telegraphic dispatches.

S. S. Yarwood, sworn—I reside in Philadelphia; I am an employee of the Western Union line; I was ordered to bring certain dispatches here; they were "handing dispatches."

Mr. Swoope offered the dispatches in evidence, to which Mr. Marshall objected.

Objection overruled.

Mr. Swoope then read the dispatches, which were signed by Donohue, and directed to "Horace Hovan."

They were as follows:

MARCH 31st.

To Horace Hovan, 342 Chatworth street, Baltimore.

Let me know if you will be here to-night. Have got your "thing." If you do not come I will go back to New York.

Answer, Collonade Hotel. JOHN DONOHUE.

The second dispatch is from the operator, who, it appears, received no answer.

BALTIMORE.

Why no answer to our to-day to Hovan, 342 Chatworth. Signed Donohue.

Push answer or reason. Man waiting.

PHILADELPHIA.

Rev. Dermitt, sworn—I am the missionary agent of the Prison Society; my business is with the prisoners in the jail; I was solicited by the prisoner here to go to Baltimore to see his wife, at No. 342 Chatsworth street; I went and found his wife, and she came here.

Cross-examined—This was several months after Hampton's incarceration; the wife was living with her father, Mr. Abram.

Joshua Taggart, sworn—I reside in Philadelphia; I am a detective; have been so for twenty-five years; I have met the defendant before; I knew him by the name of "Little Horace;" I have known him from the time he was a boy.

Charles H. Smythe, sworn—I am engaged as clerk at Pittock's store; the *Harper's Weekly* newspaper is dated ten days in advance.

Henry Lambert, sworn—I went down to McDevitt's on the day the box was found; it was in the same condition that I received it, when Mr. Scully opened it; it was on Saturday, the 12th of April.

John Minger, sworn—I reside in Harrisburg; I am telegraph operator and express clerk for the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company; I have seen Hampton before.

Question by Swoope—Will you state where and under what circumstances you saw him?

Objected to by Mr. Marshall on the ground that it was irrelevent.

Mr. Swoope said he proposed to trace the defendant to Pittsburgh. Mr. Marshall said he objected to anything which the defendant did in Harrisburg.

Question admitted.

Answer—Hampton wanted to send money to Baltimore, and asked me for some mucilage with which he wanted to mend a bank note; I gave it to him; the note was a five hundred dollar one; there was a man with Hampton; the other man was writing a telegram while Hampton was fixing up the money; I have the telegram with me.

Cross-examined—I do not know that Hampton saw the telegram; the parties came in together and went out together.

Mr. Swoope here stated that he wished to offer the telegram in proof that a companion was with Hampton at Harrisburg, and afterwards here. It was one of the links in the chain. The telegram was signed John, and directed to Mrs. Price.

The Court decided the telegram not to be competent evidence.

Cross-examination resumed—I never saw Hampton before he came into my office; I suppose the man who was with him was twenty-three or twenty-four years of age, heavy set; they came in about the middle of the day; I saw the other man twice; it was on the third of April when I saw them.

Re direct by Mr. Swoope—Was there anything to call your attention and impress his face on your memory?

Answer—Yes sir; I received a telegram about him.

Thomas Bingham, sworn—I reside at Harrisburg; am agent of the Adams Express Company; about the third of April last I saw the defendant; he was in company with another man; he placed some money in an envelope and sealed it; I asked him if it was five dollars; he said "no, it was five hundred dollars;" it was addressed to Mrs. Hovan; the number of the street was on, but we did not enter it on our books; merely put down Baltimore.

Cross-examined—It was on the 3d of April; a tall man came in with him; the tall man did not give me the money; I noticed the men walking on the street afterwards.

Thomas Bayne, sworn—I am clerk of the American House, at Reading; I saw the defendant with three others at the hotel there on the 1st of April; I showed them to their rooms; the short man was sick; the names registered were Martin Gordon, Philadelphia; H. Hoyt, Newark, N. J., John H. Wood, Washington, Pa.; two paid their bills separately, while a third paid for his companion and himself; I have seen one of these men since; I saw him at a hearing in an Alderman's office at Reading; he was a stout man; he is now confined in the Beaver county jail.

Cross-examined—I have not seen this man Hampton since; I think he registered as H. Hoyt; I did not see him register; the one I saw at the magistrate's was stout, with black hair and black whiskers; he had on a light overcoat; the parties left the hotel the day after they arrived; they arrived Monday the 1st and left Tuesday the 2d.

Wm. H. Mauger, sworn—I am night clerk at the Union Depot Hotel. (Register produced.) This book gives the names of the arrivals; on the night of the 3d of April the house was very much crowded; I had one room left with two beds; four gentlemen came up and asked for a room; two of them staid while the other two left; I gave them room No. 69; they registered their names as W. H. Hoyt and George Purcell; they left the next morning; they registered separately; Hampton was one of these men.

Cross-examined—I saw them both write their names; Purcell was what Hampton registered; he wrote his name first; what attracted my attention was the circumstance that they came from Harrisburg; I used to live there; I remarked to Mr. Dickson, of the *Gazette*, on the subject; they arrived at 1:25 on the morning of the fourth; the other man was heavy set, with reddish side whiskers; I think I can recognize any man I have roomed.

Mr. M. E. Dickson, sworn—I am a reporter on the *Gazette*; I was at the Union Depot Hotel when the train arrived. A party of four gentlemen came up and had some conversation about a room. When Mr. Mauger told them he had but one room, two stayed and two left; the next day I went to the Monongahela House and saw two names registered there; there was a similarity of writing; the name Purcell was not registered there.

At one hotel the name was registered W. H. Hoyt, while at the other it was H. W. Hoyt; I noticed this particularly.

Cross-examined—Question—What were you doing at the Union Depot that night?

Answer—I was hunting for news: I was looking especially for an accident that I had heard of. [Laughter.]

At three o'clock the Court announced an adjournment for the day. The testimony will be resumed this morning.

THE ELECTION.

Further Returns Received—Mackey's Majority Over 6,000—The Judiciary and State Senator.

Below we publish a corrected table giving the vote for State Treasurer, the Judiciary and the State Senator in this county, including returns received since our last issue. The cities, it will be observed, are not quite full, while a majority of the country districts are yet to be heard from. The reports come in slowly, and on a full showing of the vote need not be expected until the meeting of the return judges, on Friday next. According to the figures given, Mr. Mackey, for State Treasurer, has 2,932 majority in Pittsburgh, and with all districts he has nearly 3,000 majority. The country districts yet to hear from will undoubtedly swell these figures to over 6,000. The majority of the Judiciary candidates can hardly be less than 5,000.

Supreme Judge, State Treasurer, President Judge District Court, Associate Judge District Court, State Senate.

THE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS.

We publish below the vote in the old city of Pittsburgh for Assembly, so far as received, the first district being in full and the second district wanting returns from the Tenth, two precincts of the Twenty-second ward and the Twenty-third ward. It will be seen that Mr. McCormick's majority over the Democratic candidate, Mr. Stokeley, in the first district is 1,810. The other candidates received altogether, so far as returns show, only 135 votes, and this gives the Republican candidate a majority over all of 1,675. In the second district, with returns wanted as above, Mr. Wainwright has a majority over his Democratic opponent, Mr. Patterson, of 1,016, and over all candidates 842:

WARDS.	FIRST DISTRICT.				SECOND DISTRICT.			
	Henry H. McCormick, R.	N. S. Stokely, D.	John Lang, I. L.	Samuel Glass, P.	S. J. Wainwright, R.	Samuel F. Patterson, D.	George Clay, I. L.	A. N. McGonnigle, P.
First	240	105	...	13	...	...	...	...
Second	236	87	9	11	...	...	...	...
Third	193	34	...	10	...	...	...	...
Fourth	176	92	...	27	...	...	...	...
Fifth	265	66	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sixth	335	82	...	22	...	...	...	...
Seventh	335	71	...	34	...	...	...	...
Eighth	340	61	10	5	...	...	...	...
Ninth	186	193	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fourteenth	422	127	...	14	...	...	...	...
Tenth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eleventh	...	...	...	...	301	59	...	...
Twelfth, 1st p	...	...	...	...	136	123	1	20
Twelfth, 2d p	...	...	...	...	113	126	...	16
Thirteenth, 1st p	...	...	...	...	151	4	...	10
Thirteenth, 2d p	...	...	...	...	27	11	...	4
Fifteenth	...	...	...	...	236	68	...	24
Sixteenth, 1st p	...	...	...	...	55	68	1	5
Sixteenth, 2d p	...	...	...	...	103	61	...	...
Seventeenth, 1st p	...	...	...	...	164	107	...	7
Seventeenth, 2d p	...	...	...	...	118	125	1	9
Eighteenth	...	...	...	...	40	26	...	8
Nineteenth	...	...	...	...	160	24	2	27
Twentieth	...	...	...	...	91	33	1	24
Twenty-first, 1st p	...	...	...	...	197	52	7	5
Twenty-first, 2d p	...	...	...	...	11	...	2	...
Twenty-second, 1st p	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twenty-second, 2d p	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twenty-third	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

To Dance and Yet be Prudent.

[From London Society.]

Be very careful not to pull down your shirt sleeves, or up your collar, or, in fact to do anything to your costume as you enter the ball-room. It implies nervousness or uneasiness with yourself to do so; and your one great endeavor in all societies should be to appear thoroughly at your ease, and satisfied without vanity or coxcombry, with your dress and appearance. Do not stand idle; but do not dance overmuch. The one implies a small number of friends, the other wastes valuable time, and prevents your keeping that constant lookout all round you which is essential to success. Be introduced to knowable people quietly; there is no use to advertise to bystanders that you did not know them before. Nor talk much to a woman you have only just the acquaintance of, nor eagerly. She may be allowed to suppose you wished to know her, but not that her acquaintance is any particular acquisition to you. Above all things, my dear boy, I entreat you not to stand in the doorways nor herd with other men upon the landings. It is simply advertising yourself a failure. Tie yourself to the veriest wall-flower, gossip with the dowdiest mother, dance with the most disappointed of the maidenhood, rather than sink to this. Sitting in corners comprises a very large subject, or, rather, array of subjects. To know how to sit in corners well and prudently, requires a vast experience and a steady head; so, until you have much extended your acquaintance and your knowledge of humanity, I would recommend to you to avoid that most agreeable thing of ball going. It is not for a novice at once to penetrate to the inner depths of fashion's mysteries, and I shall therefore put off my advice on this subject until I come, in a future letter, to the great subject of flirting, which, of course, comprises the art of sitting in corners.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 15, 1873.

The Pittsburgh money market grows no easier as regards loans. The paper of good manufacturing firms, which is seldom seen outside of the banks, is offered by the holders—not by the makers—at from 1½ to 2 per cent. a month, the banks being unable to do more than meet the demands of their immediate customers.

The call for a statement issued by the Comptroller of the Currency to the National banks is dated just before the beginning of the panic. The reports as published show the banks were in better condition than usual to meet the extraordinary drain upon their resources. It would be interesting to have a similar statement of the present condition of the National banks, and after the effects of the excitement has subsided it is to be hoped the Comptroller may make such a call.

In the East, notwithstanding the failures announced, things are improving. There seems a decided purpose on the part of the New York banks to restrict their accommodations to the stock operators, hence the trouble among these people, and to extend their loans to the merchants as much as possible, hence the improved feeling in mercantile circles.

The workings of the bankrupt law has much to do with this result, for when the estate of a borrower passes into bankruptcy there can be no summary proceedings against any of his stocks held as collateral security, but must be through the slow action of the Courts.

Money lenders being timid are undisposed to take any risks these days, and as a result less money is available for stock brokers and more for the merchants.

Gold has stiffened up under the influence of short sales. The rise is in some measure due to the action of the Bank of England at a special meeting yesterday morning, in advancing the *minimum* rate of discount to six per cent., an advance of one per cent. The bank seems to be alarmed by the heavy shipments of specie to this country and has advanced the rates to check them.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government and State bonds in New York to-day:

	Evening.
1881	113
1862	105
1864	105
1865	107
1865, new	110
1867	111⅜
1868	111¾
10-40s	106
New 5s	109
Gold	108⅜
Currency 6s	....
Tennessees, old	67⅜
Tennessees, new	60
South Carolinas, July	....
North Carolinas, old	....
North Carolinas, new	....
Missouris	90

"Tried and found wanting" must be said of the National Bank act. Its provisos did not provide for the necessities of business when there was no cloud upon the financial horizon, and it is not wonderful, then, that when the storm arose it proved to be a rope of sand. Most of the banks had kept up their "25 per cent. reserve"—greater matters they neglected. In our issue of September 6th, we wrote: "We have hopes that the difficulties (the threatened money stringency) will be overcome by concerted action of our city banks. We have hopes, too, law abiding citizen though we be, that more of the National Banks will disregard that '25 per cent.' clause of the Bank act, and will so conduct their business as to be a benefit and not a hindrance to their customers." Our hopes have been partly realized. For even though the banks did not act in concert until after much of the trouble had occurred, and though the issue of Clearing House certificates was used principally by speculators for their own purposes and their withdrawal will cause stringency, yet we consider the fact that the banks of New York have deliberately broken the strictest provisions of the act as a very great gain to the interests of our business world. Pity, indeed, it is that such violent remedy was needed, but the fact is a fact of such importance that it may be worth what we have paid for it. Experience, that best of teachers, has now shown every bank officer the inherent defects of the system—red tapeism—and we cannot but expect that the effect will be to bring such pressure to bear upon Congress as will cause the passage of laws admitting of what is called "free banking."—*Hassler's Circular.*

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street:

October 15, 1873	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	108⅜	108⅜	108½	108¾	108⅞	108⅜
Canton	....	50	....	60	....	....
Western Union Tel	47	47¾	49¼	....	52¼	53
Quicksilver	....	12½	....	15	....	....
Pacific Mail	25	26¾	28	29	31	30⅜
Adams Express	....	77½	....	77	....	....
Wells-Fargo Express	....	50	....	50	....	....
American Express	....	45	....	48	....	....
United States Express	....	45	....	47	....	....
New York Central	84¼	82	....	86	87	86½
Erie	45¼	45	....	45½	....	....
Michigan Central	....	70	....	....	....	....
Michigan Southern	60	60¾	....	....	66¼	65¾
Illinois Central	....	90	....	....	....	....
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	....	72	....	....	....	....
Chicago and N. W.	33¼	33¾	35½	....	....	36¼
Chicago and N. W. pref	....	60½	....	....	....	....
Rock Island	81	82	....	87	87	....
St. Paul	24	25¼	....	26¾	27¼	....
St. Paul, pref	....	48	....	49	....	....
Wabash	34	35	....	39¼	39½	38⅜
Fort Wayne	....	85	....	....	....	....
Ohio and Mississippi	22	22	....	23½	....	24⅜
Union Pacific	16¾	16¾	16½	....	18	18
Chicago and Alton	....	90	....	83	....	....
Boston, Hartford & Erie	....	1½	....	....	....	....
C. C. & I. C.	....	19	....	....	....	....
Hannibal & St. Joseph	....	20	....	....	....	....
Hannibal & St. J., pref	....	26	....	....	....	....

—Robinson Bros., Bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active Stocks on the Philadelphia Board:

Pennsylvania R. R.	46⅛	Phil'a and Erie	16
Reading	48⅜	Pittsburgh 5's	72
United Companies	113⅜	A. V. R. R. 7'30s	..
Oil Creek	18	Central Trans	41
Lehigh Valley	55	Empire Trans	..

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, October 16, 1873.

REMARKS—The market yesterday was a quiet one. Dealers report nothing doing in raw oil and no change in prices. The rates in the oil regions were unchanged. Prices nominal.

CRUDE.

In the absence of sales here we can only furnish the reader with the rates wanted, viz: 3¼a3⅜c. The following sales were reported at

PARKER'S.

2,000 bbls Fairview pipe	$1 05
3,000 bbls Union pipe	1 10
2,500 bbls Union pipe	1 10

For prices in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

Holders appear firm in their views. The rates by the car load, at the works, f. o. b., are 13⅛a13⅜c. The stock in first hands is a light one. Philadelphia—Spot 16c; futures 15⅜c; market reported dull. New York—Spot, 16⅜a16⅝c; short deliveries 16c.

OIL BARRELS.

City $2 28a2 30; country $2 18a2 20.

[By Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, October 15.—The *Herald* says: The petroleum market is still very firm but quiet throughout the region. On the upper road the market during the day underwent a slight advance, closing firm at $1 42½a1 45 for spot; and $1 45a1 47½ for futures. At Oil City the market was quoted firm at $1 35. The Millertown closed firm for Oil City; at the well 85a 92c being asked for spot, and 95ca$1 for futures. Sales and resales:

1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	$1 42½
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	1 42½
2,000 bbls, upper road, spot	1 42½
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	1 45
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	1 45
2,000 bbls, upper road, S'O 30 days	1 47½
1,000 bbls, Oil City, spot	1 35
2,000 bbls, Parker's, Fairview pipe	1 05
3,000 bbls, Parker's, Union and Mutual	1 10
2,500 bbls, Parker's, Union and Mutual	1 10

NEW YORK, October 15—Closing 14—Petroleum market dull and prices barely quoted by shippers about the market. There is scarcely any demand at 5⅜c for crude in bulk; 10⅜c for do in bbls. Refined 16⅜a16½c for spot and short delivery; November 16c; cases 21a21⅛c; naphtha 10c. Philadelphia delivery, market dull; refined 16c for spot; 15⅜c next month.

OIL CITY, October 15.—Market quiet at $1 30.

PETROLEUM CENTER, October 15.—Market very quiet and unchanged.

TIDIOUTE, October 15.—Market quiet; $1 20 offered.

ROUSEVILLE, October 15.—Market quiet but steady at $1 20.

TITUSVILLE, October 15.—Nothing doing; market not fairly opened; spot $1 40a$1 42½.

PARKER'S LANDING, October 15.—Market dull at $1 05a1 10.

PHILADELPHIA, October 15.—Market steady; S. W. 16c; crude 10⅛c; cases 20c¾; sales none; futures 15c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

TITUSVILLE, October 15.—Market to-day was quiet and firm, with no particular change, and closed quiet. Sales:

1,000 bbls, spot, upper road	$1 40
1,500 bbls, spot, upper road	1 42½
1,000 bbls, spot, upper road	1 45
1,000 bbls, Oil City, spot	1 32½
500 bbls, Oil City, spot	1 35
2,000 bbls, Parker's, spot	1 10
1,000 bbls, Parker's, spot	1 05

OIL CITY, October 15.—Market weaker and quiet at $1 30.

PARKER'S, October 15.—Market quiet; nothing doing; no quotations.

FOXBURG, October 15.—Nothing doing; can't quote.

PHILADELPHIA, October 15.—Market quiet; refined 16c; crude 5⅜c; barrels 11c; futures 15⅜c.

Petroleum Exports from Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia *Press* of the 8th inst. says: Hardly one man in a hundred has any idea of the extraordinary trade in petroleum between this city and Europe, constituting, as it does, at least one-third of our exports, and giving employment, in all its details, from its source in Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia, to its final destination in the Old World, to a small army of workmen. The lesson taught by this new article of necessity is most suggestive. It is the only great product that may be said to be exported from America in large quantities in a finished condition, and there is scarcely any port in the world which is not supplied with Pennsylvania or Western Virginia petroleum. Our petroleum ships trade between eighty-three ports on both continents, and the growth of Philadelphia as the favorite depot may be estimated from the fact that whereas, in 1863 there were shipped from New York 19,674,897 gallons, and from Philadelphia 4,930,708 gallons, in 1865 there were shipped from New York 14,393,586 gallons, and from Philadelphia 12,714,585 gallons. This proportion must increase in our favor in consequence of the extraordinary preparations of Peter Wright & Sons to accommodate the trade at their great works and wharves at the mouth of the Schuylkill in this city, and also from our direct connection with the oil wells via the Allegheny Valley and the Pennsylvania Railroads, and the fact that we are one hundred miles by rail nearer water than New York. The oil is all shipped in a refined and finished state, and is ready for use immediately on its arrival in Europe. The extent of the demand will be realized by the number of ports to which it is forwarded. Take the great contrasting staple of cotton, which is sent abroad in a raw condition almost to the English, French, and German ports. Suppose, like oil, cotton could be exported, as it ought to be, in a manufactured shape; suppose the Southern country had as many cotton factories as Western Pennsylvania and Western Virginia have oil wells. is it not reasonable to predict that we should be the rivals in many of the markets of the world with the British and French, and that the hundreds of millions of dollars now spent for foreign fabrics would be kept at home? What more powerful argument could be presented in favor of domestic manufactures than this startling contrast between finished oil and unfinished cotton.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, October 15.—The improvement noticed in the wool trade at the close of last week is well sustained, and buyers find, after careful inquiry, that the recent panic has not shaken prices in any important degree. Holders of desirable lots show considerable firmness, and there is no pressure to sell below full current rates, although some concession will be made for prompt cash sales. Wisconsin and Minnesota fleeces, 47a50c; Ohio and Pennsylvania, 50a52½c for medium extra and above up to 58c for treble extra; combing and delaine fleeces in demand at 56a62½, and anything offering readily taken at these figures.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, October 14, 1873.

REMARKS—There were a larger number of people on the market after goods, but the variety and abundance of stock which was offered for sale so bewildered them that they left without making any very heavy purchases. Apples and potatoes are flooding this market from which there is little prospect of realizing any very great profit.

The following are the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Apples, bbls	2,481	4,249	67,30
Butter, pkgs	180	177	357
Bacon, tierces	658	419	1,077
Barley, sacks	15,010	22,051	37,061
Corn, sacks	5,286	4,211	9 493
Cheese, boxes	1,659	1,325	2,984
Flour, bbls	5,888	10,066	15,945
Oats, sacks	8,775	11,523	20,298
Potatoes, bush	6,915	17,356	24,271
Rye, sacks	3,369	3,172	6,551
Wheat, sacks	2,942	3,583	6,525

Below will be found the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past twenty-four hours:

Apples, bbls	561	Cheese, bxs	165
Bacon, tcs	45	Flour, bbls	1,439
Butter pkgs	33	Potatoes, bush	4,544

ALES—We continue to quote: X, $9 00; XX, $10; porter $10; India ale $11 00 ₩ bbl; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 25 gallons, $22 75@24; bbls, 45 gallons, $42 25@44; hhds, 68 gallons, $62 50@65; in cases, bottled, $2 75; Guinness and Younger's stouts, $2 75; Caswells & Hazard's ginger ale, $2.

ASHES—The demand continues very light, with little disposition manifested towards speculation. Soda ash, common, 4⅛c; do refined, 5⅜@6c; nitric, 4½@5c; arsenic, 5⅛c; pot ash, 9c; pearl ash, 11c; black lead, 4½@5c.

BEANS—Supply good and demand moderate at $2 90@3 00 ₩ bushel for medium and $2 75a2 90 for navy

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Remains active and unchanged in price. We quote: ⅛ lb cans $1 60 ₩ doz; ½ lb cans $3; 1 lb cans $5 56; 5 lb cans $26; 10 lb wooden boxes, 40c ₩ lb.

BROOMS—Are firm at the following quotations: No. 5 X, $3 50 ₩ doz; No. 5, $3 25 ₩ doz; No. 4, $3 ₩ doz; No. 3, $2 50 ₩ doz; No. 2, $2 25 ₩ doz; No. 1, $1 75 ₩ doz; No. 1 Shakers, $3 50 ₩ doz; No. 2 shakers, $3 ₩ doz.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is coming in more freely and by next week it will be both plenty and cheap. We quote what is on sale at 4⅛@5⅛ ₩ lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—There was a little better feeling among packers to-day and prices ruled very firm. We do not look for any change before Saturday next, if then. We quote: Hams, extra sugar cured, ₩ lb, 15c; shoulders, extra sugar cured, ₩ lb, 11c; breakfast bacon, sugar cured, ₩ lb, 13⅛c; dried beef, extra sugar cured, ₩ lb 16⅛c; beef tongues, sugar cured, per dozen, $7 50; bacon shoulders, ₩ lb, 10c; bacon rib sides, ₩ lb, 10⅛c; bacon short rib sides, ₩ lb, 11c; bacon clear sides, ₩ lb, 11⅛c; mess pork, ₩ bbl, $17. Lard, refined for summer use, in tierces, ₩ lb, 9⅛c; refined for summer use, in half bbls, ₩ lb, 10⅛c; refined for summer use, in buckets, ₩ lb, 11c; refined in 3 lb caddies, ₩ lb, 12⅛c; refined in 5 lb caddies, ₩ lb, 12⅛c; refined in 3 lb pails, ₩ lb, 13⅛c; refined in 6 lb pails, ₩ lb, 13c; refined in 5 lb pails, ₩ lb 13⅛c. Lard oil, extra winter strained, ₩ gallon, 72c.

BUTTER—There is a fair supply of all kinds on sale and like other articles, it goes off slowly. Choice roll 25@27c ₩ lb; solid packed 20@22c ₩ lb; medium 15@20c ₩ lb.

BROOM CORN—There is a moderate trade in broom corn: Green, 7⅛c; green hurl, 8@8⅛c; red tip, 4 @6c.

CARBON OIL—Is in fair request at 17c ₩ gal. retailed from store.

CEMENTS—The following are the retailing quotations: Beeson's Phœnix, $2 25@2 50; Louisville $2 25@2 50; Rosendale, $4 00@4 50; white lime, $2 00; calcined plaster, $4 50; land plaster, $3 00@3 50.

CORN MEAL—Is quiet with sales at $30 per ton, and for bolted meal from store $1 60 ₩ 100 lbs is obtained.

CHEESE—The September make is coming in slowly, caused by the stubbornness of buyers, who have all along resisted the recent advance of holders. This in a measure has been overcome, owing to there being very little cheese on the market and are compelled by their wants to pay it. The September make is looking very fine, both in color and richness, and will find ready sale on arrival. We quote as follows: Prime New York Goshen at 14c ₩ lb; Ohio factory, in round lots, at 13⅛@14c for August make, and 14⅛@14⅛c for September make. In a jobbing way 15c. There is little inquiry for farm dairy. Limburger and Sweitzer quiet at 17 @18c ₩ lb each.

COUNTRY LARD—Is in fair request at 8@9c for prime. Dark lard, for lard oil, 7c ₩ lb.

CRACKERS—As the month advances the demand for staple grades increases, but as yet we have learned of no change, and we can quote: Lemon biscuit, 12c; ginger snaps, 13⅛c; oyster crackers, 7⅛c; soda crackers, 7⅛c; sugar crackers, 10c; butter crackers, 7⅛c; water crackers, 7c ₩ lb.

EGGS—Are dull of sale, there being very little speculation manifested on the part of buyers, and with the exception of a few small lots they did not realize anything better than 22@23c ₩ doz.

FISH—Since our last report there is nothing new to note. We quote our previous quotations firm, as follows; Extra No 1 mess mackerel, $35; No 1 mess mackerel, $33; extra No 1 shore mackerel, $28; No 1 shore mackerel, $23; extra No 1 bay mackerel, $19; No 1 bay mackerel, $17; extra No 2 shore mackerel, $17; No 2 bay mackerel, $14; large No 3 mackerel, $11; No 3 mackerel, $10; split Labrador herring, $8 to $9; white fish, $7 50@8 00; lake trout, $7 00@7 50; large Georges codfish, $7 50 ₩ 100; medium Georges codfish, $6 50 ₩ 100.

FLOUR—There was a better feeling among dealers to-day, from the fact that flour is coming in more freely than heretofore. We learned of a sale of 50 bbls Ohio family at $8 25 per bbl. But notwithstanding all this plenty of flour can be bought at the following quotations:

Fancy St. Louis	$9 00
Fancy Kentucky white wheat	8 25
Good Ohio red wheat	7 75@8 00
Wisconsin Spring wheats	7 00
Minnesota Spring wheats	7 25

GRAIN—The market among the grain dealers was that of quietness, there being but few buyers or sellers on the street, and but few sample lots coming in from the West to this market. Prices remain very firm here at the following quotations: Oats, 47a48c; corn, shelled, 63a65c; wheat, as to quality, $1 50@1 55; rye, 85a 90c; barley, $1 30a1 50.

To-day we learned of the following transactions in grain:

1 car white oats, in sacks	48
1 car white oats, to arrive, sacks furnished	47
1 car red wheat in elevator	$1 55
1 car red wheat, on private terms.	

The following grain sales by the car lot were made in this city during the week ending to-day:

	Corn.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Total.
October 9	10	..	5	3	18
October 10	2	..	..	3	5
October 11	2	2	..	8	12
October 13	2	..	..	3	5
October 14	5	..	..	2	7
October 15	2	..	2	4	8
Total	23	2	7	23	55

The following were the receipts of grain for the past twenty-four hours:

Barley, sacks	2,489	Corn, sacks	683
Oats, sacks	1,633	Rye, sacks	700
Wheat, sacks	686		

GROCERS' MARKET—The news to-day from New York of the failure of a large grocery house caused business to open up slowly, and it was not until near noon that any show of activity began to display itself, and then not in a very heavy speculative way. We direct the attention of dealers to our revised quotations made late to-day, which they can rely upon for accuracy and cheapness:

Sugars—Crushed sugar, 11⅛c; granulated, 11⅛c; powdered, 11⅛c; cut loaf, 12⅛c; A, 11c; B, 10⅛c; extra C, 10⅛c; circle C, 10⅛c; Franklin extra C, 10c; Franklin extra C, No 2, 9⅛c; Franklin C, yellow, 8⅛c; Johnson & Sons C, 9⅛c; other grades, 7@8c.

Coffee—Roasted Rio, loose, 29⅛c ₩ lb; roasted Rio, in 1 lb papers, 30c ₩ lb; roasted Java, in 1 lb papers, 36c ₩ lb.

Teas—Young Hyson, 50c@$1 10 ₩ lb; gunpowder, 50@$1 25 ₩ lb; Imperial, 50c@$1 00 ₩ lb; Japan, 55@$1 00 ₩ lb; Oolong, 25@85c ₩ lb; fancy, $1 00 ₩ lb; Souchongs, 25@85c ₩ lb.

Syrups—Common, 28@36c; honey, 45c; golden, 50c; Centennial, 65c; Vienna Exposition, 70c; New Orleans molasses, 75@80c.

Rice—Rangoon, 7⅛c; Patna, 8⅛@9c; Carolina, 10c.

Pearl Barley—Nos. 3 and 6, 3c ₩ lb.

Oat Meal—A and B, 4⅛c ₩ lb.

Candles—Star, 21c ₩ lb; stearine, 14c ₩ lb; mould, 12@12⅛c ₩ lb.

HAY—Remains very quiet, and what few sales are made are at $22a24 ₩ per ton.

HOMINY—Is in good supply, and the demand light at $5 00 ₩ bbl.

MINCE MEAT—The receipts have been quite liberal, and by the ⅛ bbl we can quote at 11@11⅛c ₩ lb, and by the tub at 12c ₩ lb.

MILL FEED—Remains nominally unchanged at our previous quotations: Middlings at $25@30 ₩ ton; from store $1 25@1 50 ₩ 100 lbs. Oats and corn chops $1 35@1 40 ₩ 100 lbs; corn chops $1 35 ₩ 100 lbs. Bran $14@16 ₩ ton.

POULTRY—The receipts continue liberal with less demand than usual and we can quote from 45 to 55c per pair according to quality.

PEARL WHEAT—Continues to sell quite readily at $7 50 ₩ case, with 25 ₩ cent. discount.

RAGS—The market is very flat at 3@3⅛c for country linen rags. Woolen rags are not wanted.

SALT—We can quote No. 1 X by the car lot at $1 85 ₩ bbl and $2 00 ₩ bbl in a retail way. No. 1 by the car lot $1 65, and in a small way $1 75 ₩ bbl.

SEEDS—Timothy continues dull at $3 50 but in a mail way from store at $3 75 ₩ bushel.

SAPOLIO—There is no diminution to the demand for this household article, and by the case of six dozen, we can quote it at $6 00, and for the hand sapolio $5 00 ₩ case.

SOAP—Country soap is in good supply and dealers are holding it at 5@6c ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Market very quiet at 6⅛@7c ₩ lb.

VINEGAR—Choice cider vinegar can be quoted at 15@18c ₩ gallon.

VEGETABLES AND FRUITS—Again we urge upon friends in the country who have a quantity of produce to ship to this market the necessity of keeping it off our streets, if they wish to realize anything like paying prices. Our market at present is literally blockaded with more stuff than our merchants know what to do with; in fact, they have not got store room enough for what is here now.

Potatoes are dull of sale, if we may judge of the fine looking ones on sale with no buyers. As a consequence they have declined, as will be seen below.

Apples in this market are as fine and solid as can be found in any market, but still there seems to be very few speculators in search of them. The trouble is we have too many apples here for the demand.

Quinces continue scarce, while there is a very good demand for all that make their appearance here.

Grapes continue plenty, but they go off rather dull, in fact some merchants have to make concessions to sell what they do.

Onions, cranberries, pears and peas are unchanged in price, with the supply exceeding the demand.

The following are the prices which dealers were asking for the various articles below:

Potatoes (Irish), per bbl	$ 2 50@2 75
Potatoes (Irish), per bush, by car lot	60@ 70
Potatoes (peachblows), ₩ bush, by car lot	70@ 80
Potatoes (sweet), Baltimore, per bbl	3 00@3 50
Potatoes (sweet), Jersey, per bbl	4 00@4 50
Apples, choice, per bbl	3 00@3 50
Apples, ordinary, per bbl	1 50@2 00
Grapes, per lb	7@ 8
Pears (Duchess) per box	3 00@3 50
Pears (Bartlette), per box	3 50@4 50
Pears (California), per box	5 00@5 50
Peas, green	1 75@2 00
Onions, silver skins, per bbl	4 00@4 25
Onions, red, per bbl	3 50@4 00
Onions, white, per bbl	3 50@4 00
Cranberries, Carey's cultivated, per bbl	17 00
Cranberries, New Jersey, per bbl	11 00@12 00
Cranberries, per box	4 00
Quinces, per bbl	7 00@8 00

WHISKY.—The market for highwines was steady and in moderate demand, and we can quote, according to purchasers and quantity, at 96@98c; spirits, $1,60 per gallon.

WOODEN WARE—Two hoop pails, $2 40; three hoop do, $2 65; No 3 tubs, $8 25; No. 2 do, $9 25; No. 1 do, $10 75; Washboards, IXL, 2 50@3 00.

The Dry Goods Trade.

The New York *Bulletin* notes a marked increase in the jobbing distribution of dry goods. The State and near by dealers are operating more freely in assorted fabrics, and orders from the larger cities of the West are coming forward in increased volume, betokening the reduction of stocks in that quarter; the aggregate of business is not large, but the most cheering feature of the current trade is that operators are steadily increasing in numbers, as well as in the amounts purchased or ordered. The commission houses, who have been quiet for the last two weeks, again begin to show symptoms of comparative activity, and are delivering a fair quantity of goods, which are required by both city and country jobbers for the renewal of assortments.

The imported fabrics remain quiet with both importers and jobbers, although the cool, autumnal weather has imparted greater activity to materials for polonaises, redingotes and dresses. There is an evident desire on the part of importers to get rid of accumulations of ribbons and millinery silks, and the pressure to sell through the auction rooms has become so great that prices have given way materially on all but the most desirable styles and choicest colorings. Both millinery silks and colored Crefeld velvets are selling at very low rates, which must be highly unprofitable to the consignors.

Iron Shipments.

Statement of shipments from the pat of L'Anse up to and including October 8, 1873:

Sparr Mountain	36,470
Michigamme	18,165
Total	54,535

The following table will show the total shipments from mines shipping via both Marquette and Escanaba:

Cleveland	112,112
Lake Angeline	35,194
McComber	33,104
Winthrop	25,314
Rolling Mill	11,680

Total shipments of iron ore from the Lake Superior iron district this season, up to and including October 9, 950,347 tons, against 709,922 tons at same date, last year. Pig iron shipments this year 28,115 tons, which is some 4,000 tons less than the shipments to corresponding date in 1872.—*Marquette Mining Journal.*

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 108⅜.

NEW YORK, October 15, 1873—6 P. M.

The situation of the Stock Exchange early in the day was marked by a heavy fall in values, owing to further failures and pressure of stocks for cash to realize money; but there was a sudden change to extreme buoyancy, under which prices advanced sharply. The payment of the New York Central dividends had nothing to do with the upward movement, although it was largely the result of manipulation by some of the bears, who covered their short contracts yesterday at low prices and went long for a turn.

BANKRUPTCY CASE OF G. B. GRINNELL & CO.

Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court, this afternoon, decided to dissolve all injunctions heretofore granted in the bankruptcy case of Geo. Bird Grinnell & Co. The application to have them adjudicated involuntary bankrupts will be argued Saturday. The announcement that all injunctions have been removed did not have any unfavorable influence, as no steps were taken to sell out collaterals, although the dissolution of the injunction leaves the creditors free to dispose of them in the same manner as if no injunctions existed. This releases nearly one hundred thousand shares of stock, and what ordinarily would cause a decline operated directly the other way, one reason being that the stocks are relieved from further litigation.

MONEY

very irregular and closer than on Tuesday. In some cases brokers accommodated each other at 7 per cent., but the bulk of the business was at ⅛a¼ per cent. for small lots, and in some cases ⅛ per cent. was paid for round lots. Increased activity on Exchange made a greater pressure for money. Greenbacks were firmer and more active, the premium ranging from ⅛ to 1 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

dull and decidedly lower, bankers' sterling having sold at 106a106½ for sixty days, and 107a107½ for sight. Customs receipts $229,000.

GOLD

declined from 109⅛ to 108⅛, closing at 108⅜. The rates paid for carrying to-day were 7, 1-32, 1-16, ⅛, 3-16, ¼ and 7 per cent. gold, and for borrowing flat. The final rate was ⅛ per cent. for carrying. Clearings $54,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $68,000. Thirty thousand pounds were received at the Assay office to-day.

Government's weak and lower early in the day, but improved at the close.

U. S. coupons, 1881	113	5-20's '67	111⅛
5 20's, '62	105	5-20's '68	112⅜
5-20's, '64	105	New 5's	106⅛
5-20's 65	107	10-40's	106
5-20's '65, new	110	Currency 6's	109

STATE BONDS.

State bonds quiet.

Missouri	87⅛	Virginia, old	30
Tennessee, new	40	North Carolina, old	20
Tennessee, old	67⅛	North Carolina, new	15⅛
Virginia, new	50		

STOCK EXCHANGE.

At the Merchant's salesroom to-day 20,000 Atlantic and Pacific 6 per cent. gold land grant mortgage bonds, guaranteed, were sold at 50. There were sales of $12,000 of the same from 48⅛ to 44⅛. The difficulty of borrowing on stock collaterals still continues. Railway and miscellaneous speculation was unsettled. Before the first call in this decline the lowest prices touched since the panic were current. After the time mentioned the market began to improve and at times was buoyant. Prices advanced from 1 to 9⅛ per cent. under large purchases against a decline of 1 to 6 per cent. before 2:30 P. M. At the final close there was a reaction of ⅛ to 1⅛ per cent. from the highest point. The most marked improvement was in Lake Shore, Western Union, Harlem, Panama, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, New York Central, Rock Island, Wabash and Pacific Mail. The market closed firm with a cheerful feeling on the street.

Bankers' Bills	107	St. Paul	38⅛
Canton	60	Do pref	70
W. U. Tel. Co	52⅛	Toledo & Wabash	38⅛
Quicksilver	15	Do pref	70
Adams Ex	78	Ft. Wayne	84
W. F. & Co. Ex	53	Terre Haute	5
American Ex	52	Do pref	20
U. S. Express	50	Chicago and Alton	82
Pacific Mail	30⅛	Do pref	90
N. Y. Central	86⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	24⅛
Erie	46⅛	Clev., Col. & Cin	62⅛
Do pref	62	Burlington & Quincy	88
Harlem	103	Lake Shore	65⅛
Do pref	110	Panama	20⅛
Michigan Central	60	Illinois Central	92
P., F. W. & C	72⅛	Union Pacific	17⅛
Northwest, common	36	Central Pacific	88⅛
Do pref	62	Union	70⅛
Rock Island	86	Hartford & Erie	1⅛
New Jersey Central	87	Delaware & Lack'a	85

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., October 15, 1873.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; No 1, $1 08; No 2, $1 03; No 3, 97⅛c. Corn dull at 37c. Oats dull and lower; No 2, 31⅛c. Rye dull; No. 1, 63c. Barley dull; fall No. 2 $1 30.

PROVISIONS—Pork $14 25. Lard steady at 7⅛c. Bulk meats—Demand good at 4⅛c. Bacon quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady and in moderate demand at 91c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, October 15.—Cotton—Market lower at 16⅛c. Flour heavy; superfine western and State $5 65a6 20; extra Ohio $6 35a8 65; St. Louis $6 30a10 75. Whisky lower at 93c. Wheat less active; Iowa spring $1 30a1 34; winter red western $1 54a1 55. Rye active at 85a 91c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn heavy; steamer western mixed 57⅛a58c; sail 59a59⅛c. Oats steady; new mixed western, 46a48⅛c; white, 48⅛a53c. Hops dull at 45a53c. Leather dull at 27⅛a30c. Sugar dull at 7⅛a7⅛c. Rice quiet at 8a9c. Crude petroleum 5⅛a6c; refined, 16⅛c. Pork dull at $16. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles quiet at 8⅛c. Lard lower at 8⅛c. Butter firm at 22a27c. Cheese firmer at 12⅛a13⅛c.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, October 13.—Beeves—Fresh receipts 7,460 head, making 13,970 head for the week against 8,175 head last week and 10,220 head for the corresponding week last year; supply altogether too large and at a decline of rather more than $1 per 100 lbs net; market dragged heavily and closed week with 40 car loads left unsold; poor to strictly prime native steers 8a12c; poor to good Texans 6a9⅛c, none but northern fed Texans going above 7c, but native steers, 7a7⅛c cwt, 10a10⅛c.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 6,100 head, making 26,860 head for the week, against 28,000 head last week; sheep firm at 5a6⅛c; lambs easier at 6a8c.

Swine—Receipts yesterday and to-day 15,250 head, making 38,040 head for the week, against 29,000 head last week; live hogs easier at 4⅛a5⅛c, with 10 cars at $5 10a5 12⅛ per 100 lbs; city slaughtered hogs dropped to 5⅛a7⅛c; some coarse heavy hogs went as low as 5⅛c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, October 15.—Cattle—Receipts to-day including reported arrivals, 1,326 head; total for the week, 4,369 head; market exhibited more activity at last week's prices, but with unsettled feeling; about 1,000 head disposed of; sales 352 Illinois steers, averaging 1,197a1,357 lbs, at $5 00a5 50; 152 Indiana steers, averaging 1,180a1,287 lbs, at $4 60 5 37⅛; 114 Texan steers, averaging 912a1,174 lbs, at $3 50a4 75; 32 Ohio steers, averaging 1,138 lbs, $4 35; 125 Michigan steers, averaging 864 a1,119 lbs, at $3 25a4 30; 32 Kentucky steers averaging 1,320 lbs, at $5. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 5,800 head; total for week 11,000 head; market lively at ⅛c advance over last week's closing prices for Canada stock; western sheep unchanged; sales 628 Canada sheep, averaging 138a 139 lbs, at $5 25a5 50; 1,125 Canada lambs, averaging 72 to 78 lbs, at $6a6 25; 1,385 Canada sheep and lambs, averaging 76 to 111 lbs, at $5 50a6; 478 Michigan sheep, averaging 78 lbs, at $4 25. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 2,700 head; total supply for the week 19,200 head; market dull at 5 to 10 per cent. decline; yards full of stock; 500 Illinois hogs, averaging 200 to 252 lbs, at $4 60a 4 70; 100 hogs, averaging 279 lbs, at $4 60; 450 Michigan hogs, 180 to 200 lbs, at $4 45.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, October 15.—Cattle—Receipts 1,716 head, with large numbers in stall from previous arrivals. Market remains dull and most offerings poor; choice 13 cwt steers sold 5c; extra 14 cwt, 6c; Texans and Cherokees, $2 25a3 25; native cows, $2 90a3 00; shipments 1,180 head. Hogs—Receipts 12,516 head; market quiet and prices lower, especially on rough lots, which sold slowly at $3 75a4 05 for fair to choice; light weights sold at $4 25a4 45 for fair to extra, closing with the pens well filled; shipments, 9,152 head. Sheep—Receipts 1,200 head; a fair shipping demand for the best grades at $4 00a4 12⅛; common dull and unchanged.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, October 15.—Cotton dull at 16c⅛c. Flour steady at $6 40a7 10. Wheat steady at $1 35a 1 40. Corn quiet at 55a57c. Oats dull at 38c. Barley and Rye quiet and unchanged. Pork $14 50a 14 75. Lard quiet at 7 9-16a8c. Bulk meats dull at 7⅛a7⅛c. Bacon quiet at 8a8⅛a8⅛c. Whisky steady at 90c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, October 15.—Flour dull; superfine $4a5. Wheat declining; red $1 52a1 55. Rye held at 95c. Corn dull at 63c. Oats quiet at 52a53c. Pork $17 50. Lard steady at 8⅛a8⅛c. Petroleum dull; crude 10⅛a10⅛c; refined 16⅛c. Whisky lower at 96c.

Troops of Ailments Vanquished.

On account of the promptness with which it checks the fevers generated by unhealthy exhalations, Hostetter's Bitters is considered an indispensable family medicine on the borders of our Southern and Western rivers, and in new settlements where the plough and the axe are for the first time disturbing the solitudes of nature. Its reputation, however, is not confined to such localities. Wherever the elements of disease are rife it is the surest safeguard of health; wherever sickness prevails, it is efficacious as a remedy. Among the serious diseases which it is guaranteed to control are indigestion, billiousness, and all the minor ailments connected with derangements of the stomach, the liver and the bowels—such as heartburn, headache, flatulence, costiveness, nausea, distaste for food, languor and debility, palpitation of the heart, trembling of the hands, noises in the ears, disordered vision, disturbed sleep, and mental inquietude. As these physical and mental disturbances tend to a general failure of all the powers of the system, they should be at once corrected—as they always may be by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

MARRIED:

ABEL—MITCHELL—At Saint Paul's Cathedral, Thursday evening, October 9th, 1873, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec, assisted by Rev. Father Grace, Mr. HARRY ABEL, JR., and Miss MARIA L., only daughter of Wm. Mitchell, Esq.

McKNULTY—PEARSON—On Thursday evening, October 9, 1873, at the residence of the bride's parents, Forty-third street, by the Rev. P. V. Finch, JOHN F. McKNULTY and ANNIE E. PEARSON, both of Pittsburgh.

McMASTERS—NEGLEY—On Thursday evening, October 9th, 1873, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mount Ripley, East Liberty, by Rev. John Gillespie, assisted by Rev. S. A. Taggart, DR. D. M. McMASTERS and SALLIE E. NEGLEY, daughter of Mrs. K. P. Negley.

LIPPINCOTT—EBBERT—On Thursday evening, October 9th, 1873, at the residence of J. H. Ebbert, by the Rev. S. M. Vernon, WM. H. LIPPINCOTT and MARY A. EBBERT, all of Pittsburgh.

MORGAN—VAN VOORHIS—October 14th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. J. K. Cramer, Rev. LLOYD MORGAN, Pastor of First Baptist Church, Monongahela City, and KATE, youngest daughter of Mr. Newton Van Voorhis, of Washington county, Pa.

DIED:

DRAVO—On Tuesday morning, October 14th, 1873, HENRY SELLERS DRAVO, in the twenty-ninth year of his age.

CHAMBERS—Tuesday, October 14th, 1873, Mrs. MARIA HOLMES, relict of the late James Chambers, and mother of Alex. Chambers, aged eighty two.

GRAY—On Tuesday evening, October 14th, 1873, at 5 o'clock, PHINEAS R. GRAY, aged thirty-nine years.

WILSON—The remains of Mr. OREGON WILSON, artist, formerly of this city, who died recently at Santa Barbara, will reach this city to-day.

HAMILTON—In Wheeling, on Thursday, October 9th 1873, at 4½ P. M., FARIS H., son of the late John Hamilton, in the twentieth year of his age.

MACKEY—On Sunday, the 12th inst., at 12½ o'clock, ANDREW McG. MACKEY, in the twenty-sixth year of his age.

REA—On Tuesday, October 14th, at 10 o'clock A. M., EMMA JANE, youngest daughter of Jane E. and Henry Rea, Jr., in the seventh year of her age.

DISSOLUTION OF CORPORATION—Notice is hereby given that THE BELLE VERNON BRANCH OF THE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD, a Company heretofore incorporated under the general Railroad Act, will apply to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, at the December Term thereof, for a decree of dissolution in accordance with the provisions of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

L. O. BALDWIN, President.

FOR SALE—

Cheap and Pleasant Homes,

IN SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

For Circular send stamp to
BRISTOR & HERRING,
Martinsburg, W. Va.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY A PRACTICAL Printer a situation as Assistant Editor on a country town newspaper. Has had experience. Is also willing to help in composition work. Address Box D., Commercial Office, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1873.

Wanted.

Weekly Commercials of the following dates to complete our files: February 24th, July 13th and September 28th 1872.

THE BODY AND ITS ORGANS.

Some of the most curious and interesting facts in history are the illustrations it affords of the extent of individual influence. While the interpretation or explanation of the facts may vary, there can be no doubt about their reality, and the suggestion that any general tendency must after all be grounded in the simultaneous thought and sentiment of millions, does not exclude or deny the at least apparent paramount agency of some single man in starting or maintaining the movement. Individual influence, however, is most strikingly exemplified when it stands forth as a barrier or an impediment to the progress of a general movement, and more or less successfully upholds the old in face of tendencies which seek to make all things new. Thus, it would be easy to mention many names of men in the past who, placed in commanding positions, or gifted with extraordinary power of statement and reasoning, or by mere force of character, were able, each of them singly, if not to arrest, then to modify or control a manifest current in the opinions of a large number of their countrymen, which, in the absence of the opposing influence, would have swept all before it. In illustration, every reader can recall the name of more than one English statesman who, since the age of reform began in Great Britain, by standing up for conservatism, rendered the abolition of certain abuses impossible during many years, or as long as he remained capable of activity.

On our own side of the Atlantic, it is hardly an exaggeration to say that if Democracy, technically so called, is not already buried as well as dead, the unseemly exposure is maintained by the New York *World*. The party received its death-blow ten years or more ago, and in its state of insane desperation, in the consciousness of mortal agony, it inflicted injury after injury upon itself, with the apparent purpose of hastening its end by suicide. Its hopeless condition was manifest even to its most ardent as well as life-long friends, and nearly all of them who happened to be endowed with sense in proportion to the vivacity of their sensibilities, were eager to put the pitiable object out of sight. In memory of early comeliness, for the sake of old associations, they wished to secure for it the privilege of dying in darkness, far away from the jeers and pitiless mockery of those myriads of patriotic soldiers, who too young to know or too absorbed in the present to recollect, the original worth of the defunct, would naturally take mere pleasure in the shame and degradation of the corpse. This respectable purpose and pious wish would certainly have been carried out but for the New York *World*. An attempt to fathom its motives might or might not be successful. Happily there is no particular reason why any serious attempt of the kind should be made. No one who has given attention to the subject, doubts that the reasons which determined its resolution to keep the dying criminal in life by artificial means, would be found in the peculiar views and sentiments of his metropolitan friends. For the most part quite incapable either of feeling shame for his recent disreputable career or of comprehending even the terms of the diagnosis which showed his injuries to be mortal, they would, no doubt, have bitterly resented and severely punished their organ if it had admitted his real condition. William the Fourth of England was regularly every Sunday prayed for in one of the Hebrides as a living sovereign a year after his death, and knowing the mental and moral state of its Democratic patrons in the metropolis, and indeed to some extent elsewhere, the *World* likely hoped that in any case, for some years at least, the familiar name would answer every purpose.

And, truly, it has done wonders! The *World* has toiled most faithfully, "dropping buckets into empty wells and growing old in drawing nothing up." It is, too, what our British friends call a "clever" paper. Many of its writers are able and well educated, and well furnished with needful knowledge, and one or two of them are endowed with a faculty for perverting facts, misrepresenting acts, and generally making the worse appear the better and the better appear the worse, which Belial himself would envy, if he did not inspire the skill. Judging some of its scribes by their writing, they are men wholly indifferent to truth and destitute of reverence; and if they have any conscience, they evidently do not give it much play in their literary efforts. Indeed, the *World* seems to derive such profound satisfaction from the exercise of its remarkable talents for misrepresentation and falsehood that it uses them in mere wantonness. This is not unusual with notable powers, whether natural or acquired; it was said of a famous poet, famous among his friends for cunning also, that he could not take tea without practicing a strategem. So the *World*, even when personal or partisan motives appear to be quite absent, cannot help displaying its peculiar talents. Its misrepresentation of Bismarck was only one instance of the kind. President MacMahon was also its victim, and still more recently M. Charles Gavard, of the French Foreign Office, has written to the London *Times* to say that the so-called letter of the Duc de Broglie, published some weeks ago in the *World*, as having been furnished by the Minister himself, is "entirely apocryphal." "M. the Duke, has charged me to declare to you," says M. Gavard, "that this letter was neither written, nor dictated, nor inspired by him!"

Precisely such an organ was needed to advocate the claims of the moribund if not actually dead party. Restricted to actual facts, or appreciable reasons, what could a Democratic paper urge or say in support or commendation of a party which ignores history and whines or clamors about effete ideas and about issues dead and buried years ago. Accordingly here and there over the country, at wide intervals the Democratic organs which still maintain a precarious life are enabled to do so almost wholly through the inspiration they derive from the metropolitan journal. And now pitiable, then laughable is the exhibition as they try to imitate or to reproduce the notes they receive from the master. The "contortions of the Sybil," but where is the inspiration? David in Saul's armor or the suitors in Ithaca tugging at the bow of Ulysses we dare not apply to the effort, as the comparison, besides being threadbare, unduly dignifies the struggle. Even the frog in the fable aspiring to the dimensions of an ox is hardly fitting. In fact, the thing is quite without parallel in history, without analogy in nature. It is unique, and verifies the absurd line cited by Scriblerus—

"None but itself can be its parallel."

It is, however, after all, natural in a certain sense. The *World* and they are laboring in a common cause, which literally and truly refuses to be supported by those rational arguments and consistent representations of fact by which the average understandings of mankind are moved in one direction, or influenced in favor of a policy. Hence if they would make any show of advocacy or appeal, they *must*, necessity is laid upon them—to betake themselves to the unreal and draw facts from their own imaginations.

A GIGANTIC INDISCRETION? OR WHAT?

His Majesty Victor Emmanuel, has often seemed a puzzle, not only to diplomatists and politicians, but to brother and sister sovereigns and other high born people, with whom circumstances have brought him into relations. Generally downright and even blunt in manners, neither his character nor his thoughts are always easily read. Perhaps nobody, before seeing the King of Italy, ever formed a more mistaken preconception of the man than Queen Victoria appears to have done. The King was paying a visit to England, and of course at once called on her Majesty, who, with a woman's tenderness was full of sympathy in recollection of the affliction recently sustained by her visitor in the death of his brother. Meeting him at the foot of the great staircase of her palace and taking his arm to go up to the drawing-room, she alluded delicately to his loss. The king's vacant face showed that he didn't at once understand to what his host alluded; but the heavy countenance presently brightened slightly and the royal lips opened to say in horrible French: "Yes, poor devil, he is dead." One can easily believe that Her Majesty wasted no more condolence on her visitor.

Ordinarily Victor Emmanuel's features are said to give no indication of the intellect he possesses, and in society he sometimes for hours maintains an attitude of such stolid indifference to surrounding persons and objects that more than one celebrated visitor at his court has gone away with the impression that the King was little better than a blockhead. This, however, is a very hasty conclusion, which, if formed by the representative of some foreign State, seldom survives the first private interview granted him by the King. M. Thiers, after his tour in 1870 among the various courts of Europe, that of Florence included, expressed the deliberate opinion that, under the rough exterior of Victor Emmanuel was concealed one of the most subtle and sagacious intellects to be found among living statesmen.

At the present moment considerable interest attaches to the personal character, intellectual and moral, of the King of Italy. Almost simultaneously with his late visit to Vienna and Berlin, a little book by General La Marmora was published, which fell with somewhat of the effect of bombshell among the politicians and diplomatists of the continent. Its title page promises "some more light on the military and political events of 1866," and both the antecedents and the reputation of the author attest his ability to make good the promise. In the events referred to, General La Marmora bore a conspicuous part, as most readers will recollect. From 1864 until June, 1866, he was President of the Italian Ministry, had much to do with the formation of the alliance between Italy and Prussia which had such important results, and at the outbreak of the war which was one of them, he was Commander-in-Chief of the Italian army. And the book just named is a frank and unreserved revelation of those secret negotiations and intrigues, of which the great events already known to the world, were the outcome or product. Letters originally written in cypher and double cypher, long formal conferences and incidental colloquies between Count Bismarck and the Italian representative, in whch the Count, with his customary freedom, said what he thought about Austrian statesmen; in a word, mysteries are disclosed, which were intended and expected to be kept forever secret, or disclosed only to posterity. The tendency of the book manifestly is to excite discord between Austria and the German empire, and to render the Italian and German governments distrustful of each other. At Berlin, especially, he publication of the book cannot but be regarded as a gigantic and simply monstrous indiscretion, as its disclosures, in their nakedness and in the absence of explanatory comment, are well adapted to present Prussian policy in a very odious and offensive light. They represent Prussia as an exceedingly grasping and selfish and rather unprincipled power, whose friendship or enmity is determined wholly by considerations of interest.

In connection with the subject the most interesting question relates to the motive of the publication of such a book at the very time of the Italian King's visit to Vienna and Berlin. There are those who suspect that the book was published with his knowledge and consent. These speculators see in Victor Emmanuel a disciple of Macchiavelli, who, while making an advance in one direction takes care to keep a way open in the other. They allege in support of their view that the King has always maintained friendly relations with his former minister, the author of the book, and that he has undoubtedly sympathized with him, at least to some extent, in his partiality for a French alliance. Assuming the publication to have been inspired or permitted by the King, they understand its object to be to give a hint to France that, in despite of his Berlin visit, his friendship for Germany is purely conditional, and may, if France so please, soon give place to indifference.

On the other hand, this theory is confidently rejected by the majority as being wholly inconsistent with Victor Emmanuel's well known character. While he is undoubtedly well able to practice, if not to devise the arts of what used to be called statecraft, the king of Italy has never forfeited the reputation he early acquired of being a man of honor. He has never shown himself false or double-tongued. While deeply feeling the alienation from the Holy Father, incurred through political necessities, and while inclined towards an alliance with France as a nation kindred in race and religion, he has never hesitated to declare his resolution, if necessary to accept aid from Germany in maintaining the unity of his kingdom. When, therefore, hostile movements in France indicated that the time had come for him to manifest his strength, he did it in good faith and in no mood to indulge in Macchiavellian arts. And those who take this view of the subject, account for the opportune or inopportune publication of La Marmora's book, by referring it to the General's strong ultramontane convictions, his devotion to France, and especially to a grievance against Count Bismarck and Von Moltke, long rankling in his lofty mind. Rightly or wrongly, he believes that on their recommendation he was removed from the command of the Italian army after his miserable defeat at Custozza in 1866. We have no theory on the subject.

It is a somewhat notable fact that the market for dairy products was the least affected by the panic in financial affairs, followed by stringency in money and the deadlock in foreign as well as domestic exchange, of any branch of the produce trade of the country, of equal importance. In the midst of the havoc in other lines of the trade, dairy products not only stood up, but strengthened even under these adverse influences, for its merchants were stronger than those in other trades, comparatively, and there was no pressure to realize cash, resulting in concessions even, much less a decline. This indicates that the financial condition of this trade is one of, if not the soundest, in the country. With the present steady return of confidence, then, we may expect to see a strong revival in demand, both for exports and home trade, that will absorb the surplus of production that has accumulated in the interior during the interruption in the movement of the crop.

On the 14th of this month all boats designed to compete for the prize of $100,000 offered by the State of New York for a satisfactory system of canal navigation by steam are required to rendezvous at Syracuse. The trial will take place between Salt City and Utica. The difficulty to be overcome is that of the wash of water on the sides of the canal, and it is so nearly insurmountable that it is doubtful whether the large prize offered by the State will prove sufficient to bring forward a satisfactory invention. Some of the ideas suggested when the prize was first offered were extremely novel, but it is doubtful whether they will all be practically tried. One inventor proposed to propel the boat by means of immense revolving sails, getting a purchase for his propelling power against the air; another proposed to suck the water from the front of the boat and carefully deposit it again at the stern, and a third invented a series of revolving legs that were to crawl along the bottom of the canal. There were many others, however, of a much more promising character. The results of the trial may develop some really useful system of steam canal navigation.

The exclusion of light from rooms is a practice very common in this city, and one that, in a sanitary point of view, cannot be too highly reprehended. Short-sighted economy is responsible for this rejection of one of nature's greatest blessings, blinds and shutters being closed to prevent the carpets from fading in the sunlight—just as if a few yards of woolen fabric were anything in comparison with health. It is well known that there is a vital principle in the light and warmth of the sun that cannot be supplied from any other source. People who work in mines and those whose life is passed in the depth of forests are invariably squalid and unwholesome as to their complexions. As was stated by a recent lecturer, the mortality in hospitals and barracks is much greater on the shady than on the sunny side, and that is a hint of which housekeepers ought to avail themselves.

A government scandal has arisen in England, growing out of the fact that the government has overdrawn the account of the Court of Chancery at the Bank of England to the extent of £600, *rendering it necessary* for that establishment to apprise them of the fact. The London *Times* grows indignant over the fact that the government was thus caught napping, and thunders away as follows: "The carelessness indicated is such as would be considered altogether inexcusable in any city counting house, and a still worse feature consists in the recklessness of management and the deficiency of official loyalty, which, upon the private notice of such a lapse having been 'received' by the government, could lead to the folly of its being at once proclaimed, and thus inevitably made a matter of public comment."

Some curious facts regarding the bullion movement of the world, exhumed by the London *Economist*, confirm other evidence that the stock of gold in this country is increasing. England, in the first three months of 1873, imported £13,015,907 in gold, or almost the same as last year. But of this, only £3,111,000 came from the United States, against £7,188,000 last year; while Australia furnished £6,216,000, as against £4,083,000. In general the gold-producing countries furnished a smaller proportion than usual, and the non-gold producing a greater. The *Economist* regards this as "an unmistakable sign of the exhaustion of the stocks of gold throughout the world."

A decision touching the responsibility of landlords and safety of guests has just been given in an Indiana court. It appears a Mr. Dessaner stopped at a hotel in Indianapolis, when he was assigned a room with three beds in it, one of which was already occupied, and was told the third would remain empty. During the night, however, it was taken by a stranger, who arose early in the morning and departed, taking with him the watch, pocket book, &c., of the prosecutor. The Court held that the landlord was responsible for the loss of the guest, in consequence of his causing him to relax his vigilance by leading him to believe no one but the other already in the room should occupy it.

From the best sources of information available, and the most careful estimates of persons engaged in the manufacturing, mining and mechanical industries in St. Louis, it appears that there are about 45,000 persons employed in these pursuits, 25,000 of whom are men, 7,000 boys, and 13,000 women and girls. The average wages of men is about $18 per week; of boys, $4, and women and girls, $6. The operatives in the manufactories earn, say: the men, in the aggregate, $340,000 per week, boys $28,000, and the women about $78,000, or altogether about $446,000 per week.

The high price paid for certain breeds of sheep, a few years ago, when, "Atwood merinoes" from "over the mountain," in Vermont, brought anywhere from $100 to $20,000, are recalled by some great sales of breeding sheep that recently took place at Edinburgh and Kelso, Scotland. Blacked-faced and Cheviot sheep sold for about $250 each, and Lord Palwarth disposed of some fancy Leicesters at prices ranging from $200 to $500. His best ram brought $1,000.

Port Byron, New York, is manufacturing paper flour barrels. They are cylindrical in shape, claimed to be stronger than wood, but have wooden heads. It is proposed to substitute paper for the heads in time.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

MYSTERY.

Wonder if oak and maple,
 Willow and elm and all,
Are stirred at heart by the coming
 Of the day their leaves must fall.
Do they think of the yellow whirlwind,
 Or know of the crimson spray
That shall be when chill November
 Bears all their leaves away?

Perhaps—beside the water
 The willow bends, serene
As when her young leaves glistened
 In a mist of golden green.
But the brave old oak is flushing
 To a wine-red, dark and deep,
And maple and elm are blushing
 The blush of a child asleep.

"If die we must," the leaflets
 Seem one by one to say,
"We will wear the colors of gladness
 Until we pass away.
No eyes shall see us falter;
 And before we lay it down,
We'll wear, in the sight of all the earth,
 The year's most kingly crown."

So, trees of the stately forest,
 And trees by the trodden way,
You are kindling into glory
 This soft autumnal day.
And we who gaze remember
 That more than all they lost,
To hearts and trees together
 May come through the ripening frost.

Connecticut makes nearly every article of American manufacture excepting pianos. That is not her forte.

Now is the time to read the book of nature, while "autumn is turning the leaves."

A tame crow in Washington recently got itself into a state of beastly intoxication. And Watterson ever so many miles away.

Now up the wicket and the stake, and put by the mallet and the ball; for no more croquet'll be played this year; it's getting too late in the fall.

The laying of the corner stone of the new Capitol of Iowa, the other day, inaugurated a new era in public occasions. No speeches were made, except a few remarks by a workman who got his fingers pinched, and they were merely of a cursory character.

A Bourbon paper says that the backbone of the Democratic party is daily strengthening. We suppose it is stiffening up that the final break may be more complete.

California pays a million dollars a year to Scotland for wheat bags, knowing that it is her duty they should be made at home.

A recent decision of the Illinois Supreme Court is important as defining perjury, which it holds to be "an act of false swearing in respect to a matter material to the point of inquiry."

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company announces a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the main stem, payable October 15th (to-morrow), and five per cent. on the Washington branch, payable October 31st.

Not only are the Mennonites migrating from Southern Russia to the United States, but the Russian members of the Reformed Church also, whose doctrinal symbol is the Heidelberg Catechism. Like the Mennonites, they are of German stock, and come to us for the enjoyment of greater religious freedom. A colony of six hundred and forty-three of these German Russians arrived recently at New York.

A sudden flood, which resembled a dark wall of water, came pouring down the Colorado river at Austin recently, sweeping everything before it. The rise was so sudden and unexpected that a number of negroes with their teams were overtaken in the ford and five or six negroes drowned with most of the animals. The wall of water was several feet high.

The people of Lexington, Kentucky, are agitating the project of a wooden railway to the iron and coal regions of the eastern portion of the State.

The man who will invent cheap irrigation will be one of the main benefactors of the race. The man who will convince farmers of the full benefit of drainage, will be another.

The New York *Herald* does not know just what to make of the Evangelical Alliance, but doubtless thinks that the meetings would be much improved if General Grant would only declare his intention not to accept a renomination.

While a balloon was passing over a California farm house a bag of instruments was thrown out to lighten it, and a little girl seeing this, thought one of the men had fallen out. She went to search for him, and while clambering over the rocks, found the skeleton of a young lawyer who committed suicide some time since.

Springfield, Illinois, has a sensation. The School Board has stricken the word "white" out of the regulations, and thrown open the doors of the public schools to applicants of every variety of color, from mauve to jet black.

The first evidence of approaching activity in the social and political cauldron of the National capital is found in the repairs which are making at the White House, where the upholsterers, carpenters and landscape gardeners are busy as work can make them.

Louisville is educating her newsboys at the public expense. The newsboys consider it about an even thing.

A very sad instance of loneliness will be seen at the next session of the Legislature of Maine, when a solitary Democrat will take his seat in the Senate as a member of Somerset county. His only consolation will be found in the unanimous support which every measure he proposes will receive from his party in that body.

What is the reason that all sorts of men can get on together amicably except philanthropists? There seems to be something in the very idea of universal brotherhood which renders those who live by it unendurable to each other.

Notwithstanding all the Arctic explorations of the last quarter or half a century, the question still remains unanswered: What is the pole, and where is it? and is there no end to it?

People who care what they dream about had better keep away from Bald Mountain, Tennessee, where a noted den of rattlesnakes has long been the terror of the country. Forty have been counted under a single rock, and on any sunny day the heads of five hundred may be seen projecting from beneath a circular ledge.

It is estimated, that forty or fifty millions of greenbacks lie hoarded in the negro cabins of the South.

Three professors in the University of South Carolina have resigned because of the admission of one colored student, and now there is one institution of learning in the sunny South in which colorphobia is no longer taught, and from whence Ku-Klux will not be graduated.

While all the rest of mankind have supposed that the Hub had an adequate sense of its importance in the structure of the universe, the *Advertiser* broaches the remarkable theory that Boston's great drawback is bashfulness and "self-depreciation."

The Commission appointed to revise the Constitution of Michigan, have declined to admit the eligibility of women to any public office whatever, excluding them even from the School Boards.

A Georgia court has decreed the enforcement of a verbal agreement between brother and sister, before their father's death, to share his property equally, regardless of any division made by his will.

The Atherstone county (England) court recently committed Viscount Maidstone, son of the Earl of Winchilsea, to prison for ten days, the magistrate remarking that he could make no distinction of persons in that court.

Cincinnati prides itself on being the center of the pea-nut industry. It is a great distributing point. For example, of the Tennessee crop of 675,000 bushels for this year, Cincinnati received 540,000. Her exports for the past year 450,000, and the stock on hand at the close of last month was six hundred thousand bushels.

A Massachusetts mechanic has devised a new hose-tip, by which a given stream of water is thrown from ten to fifteen feet further than with the old style nozzles. The invention is very simple, merely a chamber in the pipe holding back part of the water, thereby lessening friction and increasing the force of the flow.

There are some things which human nature cannot bear. A Connecticut girl lately attempted to commit suicide because her sister had better clothes than hers.

It is said that there are only two living animals—the man and the dog—which can stand the instantaneous change from Arctic cold to tropical heat without suffering deterioration or losing health.

PERSONAL.

Hon. A. B. Meacham has been lecturing in San Francisco on the Modocs, and in narrating the circumstances attending the assassination of General Canby and his own escape, said: "Boston began to take my scalp with a blunt knife; but Toby interposed with devices to delay the operation, and when at length he had raised five or six inches of skin on the left side of my head, Toby, woman-like, accomplished by strategy what could not be done otherwise. She shouted: 'Soldiers! soldiers!' and Boston left his work unfinished."

Henry Ward Beecher has been invited to visit England next year, and of course preach a sermon or two. His recent address before the Evangelical Alliance at New York was one of great power and interest, and produced a remarkable impression on his listeners from abroad. His sister, Mrs. H. B. Stowe, at her home in Florida, has kept open a school of fifty scholars during the summer at her own expense.

Mr. Fredrick Dent, father of Mrs. President Grant, is in very feeble health, and son, Hon. Louis Dent, is also lying very low.

Speaking of the ex-President Johnson's alleged loss of seventy-three thousand dollars by the failure of the First National bank at Washington, the St. Louis *Times*, (Democratic) says: "This is all nonsense. We have the very best of authority for knowing that his private deposits, amounting to about $60,000, are entirely secure, and that he is not likely to lose a dollar."

Aristarchi Bey, the new Turkish Minister, has reached Washington. The new Minister is a man of noble family in Constantinople. His appearance is striking. He is about five feet six inches in height, of medium or rather slender build. His hair is dark, with a slight tinge of gray, but his heavy dark brown mustache is free from the frosts of age. He is thirty-seven years old. His face is rather full, and his prominent broadly-rooted nose and bright hazel eyes mark the man of superior intelligence.

Mrs. Jay Cooke displays true heroism. She promptly relinquishes her dower right to meet the pecuniary liabilities of her husband.

Dr. Strauss, author of the "Life of Jesus," is suffering from cancer in the stomach, and his life is despaired of.

Sevier county, Tenn., boasts of a healthy and vigorous octogenarian bachelor who has slept 24,000 nights on the same bedstead in the same corner of the same room.

What a bitter and intense rivalry there must be between Madame Nilsson, on the boards of the New York Academy of Music, and Madame Lucca, at the Grand Opera House—Nilsson, with her bird-like notes and phenomenal range, Lucca, with the golden melody of her middle register and the wonderful intensity and abandon of her acting. What a study of human nature it would be, if one could go behind the smiling faces and subject to the literary scalpel the passions of this most passionate of rivalries.

Mount Whitney, in California, hitherto supposed to be the highest peak in the United States, was successfully ascended, last month, by a member of the State Survey, and its summit found by accurate measurement with the barometer to be 14,898 feet above sea level. But another mountain, known as Fisherman's peak, has lately been discovered and ascended, near Mount Whitney, which is said to eclipse even the latter in height.

STATE NEWS.

Mr. Catherine Fincher died at her residence in Palo Alto, Schuylkill county, on the 7th inst., in her ninety-first year.

The pastor of the German Lutheran congregation at Marietta, Lancaster county, having recently refused to officiate at the funeral of any member who had belonged to a secret society of any kind, about fifty members of the congregation have withdrawn from the church.

The Juniata river is to be supplied with more black-bass.

The fish dams and baskets are to be removed from the Susquehanna, between Shamokin dam and Georgetown.

Wade, the condemned murderer, made a desperate attempt to escape from the Williamsport jail on Monday night, but was prevented. He dug through his cell, broke the water pipe, and bade the officers defiance. He was caught and tied, but broke loose during the night, and was found next morning roaming about the halls.

Abram Soullier, a young shoemaker, attempted to commit suicide in Towanda, on Sunday, 5th inst., by shooting himself. His wound is severe, but he will recover.

The machine shop and foundry of Cruikshank, Moyer & Co., and the dwelling of Samuel Wate, Sr., in Danville, were destroyed by fire a few days since. The loss by the former is $15,000; insured for $5,300. The further spread of the flames was prevented by the new Holly water works.

The Crawford county Teachers' Institute will be held in the Congregational church, at Riceville, on the 20th inst. A large attendance and interesting time are expected.

The Kittanning banks are meeting all demands upon them promptly.

In Schuylkill and the northern counties of this State a severe snow storm prevailed in the early part of Tuesday, attended with a high and cold wind. It was the first touch of winter, and uncommon sharp for the season.

The tobacco trade is very dull in Lancaster at present, and growers look blue over the prospect.

The Watsontown shoe factory pegs away at a business of $50,000 a year, in the sole interest of manufacturer and wearer.

A. E. Kapp, of Northumberland, to cap the climax of his successful farming, raises 225 tons of hay this season.

Lancaster has an imbecile who imagines he is engaged to Miss Nellie Grant, the President's daughter.

About fifty car loads of wheat are shipped daily over the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad from Erie eastward.

Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, of Norristown, is ninety-five years of age, and is still active enough to do her own washing and other household work. She is the widow of a soldier of 1812, and a government pensioner.

On Saturday a young man named Eisenhower was struck on the head by an insulator, which he was assisting in putting up telegraph poles near Port Clinton. He was rendered unconscious, and his condition indicated fatal consequences.

Rev. J. V. O'Reilly, pastor of the Catholic Church at Susquehanna, and formerly Vicar General of the Philadelphia diocese, was killed at the former place, on Saturday evening, by a railway engine. He was eighty years old.

Three hundred and thirty-eight pounds of butter is what a Montgomery county cow has enabled her owner to realize from the product of the lacteous fount.

An iron mining company has just been formed in Doylestown for the purpose of developing some of the recently discovered deposits of ore in Bucks county. They have leased a lot of land on the south side of Buckingham mountain, a few miles below Doylestown. They intend beginning the work of prospecting at once. As the company is composed entirely of residents of Doylestown, should the move prove successful it will be a great advantage to the town.

The following anecdote is told of Chief Justice Strong: Chief Justice Strong spent the early years of his professional life in Reading, Pa. Being a member of the School Board, it became his duty to visit the schools. Among others, he visited the school of Daniel Holl, an humble son of toil, who served his generation as a day laborer and a school teacher. He was dressed in laborer's clothes, and had the plodding, heavy tramp of a man who had borne heavy burdens. He spoke broken English, his heavy tongue not being able to handle the language glibly. His appearance was against him. The polished lawyer saw, or thought he saw at a glance, that this man was out of his place. He plied him with a series of questions. Master Holl not only answered them, but put the lawyer on the question stand, and pressed him most annoyingly for light. "What do you think of Daniel Holl?" said a friend to the learned director afterwards. "My dear sir," said he, "I felt greatly relieved to get out of his clutches." He was a great student. Even in later life, he worked as a day laborer by day, and studied at night. He not only became proficient in practical astronomy, but improvised the instruments needed to study it. He was a fair specimen of the old style schoolmaster, a true man, in the highest sense, a faithful, active, working Christian, and now, as I verily believe, is a saint in heaven.

It is said that in some parts of Butler county a barrel of water costs more than a barrel of oil.

Strenuous efforts are being made to complete the proposed Selinsgrove and North Branch Railroad from Port Trevorton via Selinsgrove and Freeburg to Mifflintown. Capt. W. A. Meeker, President of the proposed railroad, has opened books of subscription at the different points along the road, and from intelligence received it seems there is no obstacle in the way to raise the required amount.

Judge Walker, of Schuylkill, has delivered an opinion in a case of some interest, for the simple reason that it involves a question where one man has been appointed to too many offices. It appears that John Meehan was elected director of schools in Riley township, Schuylkill county, this State, and was elected treasurer of the school board and collector of school tax. He was also deputized as collector of road taxes. An act of Assembly provides that no person shall hold more than one township office at the same time, and a petition was presented to Judge Walker praying that Meehan be ousted. In accordance with Judge Walker's opinion, Meehan was ousted from all the offices except the office of collector of school tax, and as such officer was duly qualified.

One of Reading's rich men, who was talked of this summer as a good man for the Democrats to nominate for a certain State office not disconnected from the finances of the Commonwealth, lost a pocket-book the other day, which contained over $200 in money and a number of valuable papers. A poor but honest young man found it, and finding from its contents to whom it belonged, returned it to the owner, expecting, as a matter of course, to be rewarded for his good faith. Never a word about reward said the man of money; but he *did* ask said honest young man to drink a glass of beer with him. Exit h. y. m. in disgust.

The Allentown *Chronicle* says: The directors of the Glen Iron Company held a meeting the other day, and concluded not to enforce the last reduction in wages, over which the men struck, and the rolling mill has gone into operation again at Allentown and Catasauqua rolling mill prices. It would cost the mill $2,000 a month to lie idle, and the directors came to the conclusion that the men might as well be kept in work, as the loss to the company will be no greater if they lose in operation than in idleness although this aspect of the case is not very encouraging, because the mill cannot always run at a losing rate.

There has long existed a feud between the young men of Clearfield and those of Curwensville, and whenever members of the hostile parties met a fight was sure to ensue. During the fair in Clearfield, last week, there was considerable "chaffing" between the opposing elements, and it culminated on Friday afternoon in a full blown riot, in which about fifty persons participated. Fortunately no weapons other than fists were used, and no injuries more serious than black eyes and bloody noses were sustained on either side. The *Raftsman's Journal* says no better winding up could be expected at an "agricultural" fair where gambling was so openly encouraged, there being numerous "wheels of fortune," "sweat cloths," etc., even the festive three card monte game being carried on without molestation.

A very large panther was seen in Union township, Clearfield county, a few days ago, but escaped.

A little son of Mr. M. H. Gould, of West Springfield, Erie county, crawled to a kettle of water left standing on the floor. Seeing the reflection of his face in the water, he stooped over to kiss it, fell in and was drowned. His mother was absent at the time. When found he was hanging balanced on the edge of the kettle, with only his face in the water.

Mr. William Johnson, a soldier of the war of 1812, died at his residence in Conneaut township, Crawford county, on the 5th inst., aged eighty-four years.

A little girl in Woodvale, Cambria county, broke her arm while trying to turn a somersault.

Messrs. Hykes & Cooke, young gentlemen of Franklin county, are now *en route* to China, whither they go as missionaries.

On Monday at a meeting of the stockholders of the Cumberland Valley Railroad in Harrisburg, Hon. Frederick Watts, of Carlisle, who has been identified with the road for over twenty years, resigned the Presidency, and Col. T. B. Kennedy was chosen as his successor.

Mrs. Richards, of Scranton, induced her husband to sell out, so they might go west. He did sell out, and she pocketed the proceeds of the sale, and then went off with another man, leaving a husband and five children.

Seven of the twelve Sisters of Charity who left Europe on Wednesday last for this country, on the steamer America, will locate at Wilkesbarre, and take charge of the German-English parochial and select school of the St. Nicholas congregation. This congregation has incurred quite a large debt during the present year, owing to the purchase of grounds and the erection of a parsonage thereon, and additions made to their present school building. The expense incurred reaches about $25,000. In order to help to liquidate this indebtedness, it is proposed to hold a fair on Christmas.

Messrs. Simpson & Brothers, manufacturers from Manayunk, have commenced the building of a large cotton print manufactory near Ridley creek bridge. Their establishment when completed, will engage the active services of many hands. They have already advertised for one hundred and fifty workmen to assist in building operations, and also have offered to enter the necessary security for the rental of houses to accommodate them.

Fifteen inches is the length of a porter's feet in Reading. As the ordinary foot is only twelve inches this individual may be said to be sur-feited.

Jane Green, an inmate of a Philadelphia almshouse, was green enough to jump from a third story window and make work for the Coroner.

An Oxford, Chester county, peach tree has just ripened its second crop this year.

The most important and extensive mills in Delaware county, and, perhaps, as far as machinery is concerned, in the State, are situated in and near Linwood, a pleasant village a few miles from Chester. These are three in number, and are worked by Mr. David Trainer and his sons, who own two, the third being leased from the Chester Improvement Company. The mills are respectively known as Linwood Mills, Nos. 1 and 2, and Trainer's mill, No. 3, being separate establishments. Bed tickings, shirting stripes, and the various grades of cotton yarn are manufactured. The Messrs. Trainer employ some 300 operatives, to whom is yearly paid the sum of $90,000, not including the rents of the houses occupied by their hands, which are deducted from wages. 2,392 bales of cotton are worked up in a year into 1,150,000 yards of ticking and 680,000 pounds of yarn.

A correspondent of the Lancaster *Inquirer*, writing from East Earl township, Lancaster county, says that the New Holland and Waynesburg Railroad, which passes through at that point, has suspended operations, with no hope of a speedy resumption, and the thing looks as though it would be numbered with the things that were, as the contractor of the road sold off his stock and left the field of operation.

The spring which supplies Allentown with water has a flowing capacity of 2,500,000 gallons per 24 hours.

The "champion" pumpkin raiser so far this season belongs to Shaefferstown, Lebanon county. He raised 13 pumpkins on three stalks, averaging from 140 to 160 pounds. One of them measured 79½ inches.

The occupants of the gallery at Fulton Hall, Lancaster, amuse themselves during a performance by throwing paper balls and peanut shells at the people in the parquet.

Gen. J. W. Fisher, Chief Justice of Wyoming Territory, is writing "Reminiscences of Columbia" for the Lancaster *Express*.

For the three months ending August 31st, 41 deaths occurred in Allentown, while to offset this 181 births were reported for the same time.

The Cambria Iron Company has seven stores, the main establishment at Johnstown, which give employment to about one hundred men and boys.

Hugh Middleton, a carpenter employed on the new Presbyterian church building in Union City, Erie county, was thrown a distance of sixty feet to the ground by the falling of a scaffolding, and instantly killed. There were two other men on the staging, but they managed by some providential luck to cling to the tower, and retained their position until they were rescued.

It is stated that the New Castle and Franklin Railroad is being rapidly completed. The track is now laid to within five miles of Mercer, and the balance will be finished in about ten days.

The Millerites have been having a grand time at Waterford for the past week. They have a large tent put up on the diamond and hold daily convocations there. The day for the ascension in white garments has not yet been fixed.

The Erie *Dispatch* says: Another batch of relics has been unearthed for the site of of the old French fort, at the foot of Parade street. Among them are an old fashioned, rudely made iron or steel tomahawk, pieces of ancient styles of pottery ware, spikes, copper and lead.

A Luzerne county man fell asleep, soothed to slumber by much fire water. He slept forty-five hours, and awoke to find that somebody had quietly cut one of his ears off.

A Pottsville man ate a peck of raw tomatoes at one sitting, the other day. And it wasn't a good day for eating tomatoes with him, either.

There is trouble in the school board of Schuylkill township, Schuylkill county, and it resulted in an attempt to assault Stephen Ringer, one of the members, on Tuesday evening. Five shots were fired at him in a lonely road, on the mountain side, while he was on his way home.

About fifty farmers in Lancaster county took their tobacco to a couple of women living in the neighborhood, and had it made into cigars for home consumption. An internal revenue officer got wind of it, and had every one of them arrested for violation of the internal revenue law. The penalty for the offense with which they are charged is a fine of not less than $100, and imprisonment for not less than six months.

Bushong & Bro., bankers, of Reading, temporarily suspended on Wednesday, on account of the difficulty, amounting almost to impossibility, of converting their securities into currency. They hold deposits amounting to about $2,000,000, but will be able to pay dollar for dollar. The *Eagle* of Thursday says there is no excitement and no cause for alarm.

H. B. Smith, of Pottstown has a hymn book printed in 1876, and a Bible published in 1752, both in the German language.

William Calapsy, a laborer of Scranton, was caught between two freight cars on Wednesday, and so badly collapsed that he died in a few minutes.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* of yesterday (10th) makes this announcement: "The connection of B. F. Meyers & Co., and of B. F. Meyers and John W Brown with the *Patriot* newspaper, has ceased, and the paper will hereafter be published by the *Patriot* Publishing Company."

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says: The Hon. Job Mann died at his residence, after a lingering illness He was held in high esteem by the people of the State, and especially in that part of it where he was best known. For many years he was Prothonotary and Clerk of the Courts; from 1842 to 1845 he was State Treasurer, and he represented his district in Congress for some three or more terms, during the administrations of Polk and Buchanan. He was most exemplary in all his family and social relations; and in the discharge of his many important public duties, none who knew him ever questioned his inflexible integrity.

The First Presbyterian Church, of Williamsport, has extended a call to the Rev. George F. Cain, formerly of Erie.

Mrs. Kellman, of Tamaqua, aged seventy-two, fell down the stairs leading to the celiar, at her residence, on the 9th inst., and was so badly hurt that death ensued in ten minutes.

Mr. Tome, imprisoned in the York county jail, ten or twelve years for contempt of court, was set at liberty a few days since, on the recommendation of the Grand Jury, on the ground that he was sufficiently punished.

The Warren *Ledger* thinks it very uncertain that Warren will get the Insane Asylum, as the Governor has not accepted the report of the Commissioners.

Rev. Robert Audley Brown has taken his family to New Castle to reside. He will continue to preach as usual in Titusville until further notice.

Mr. A. C. Porter has withdrawn from the editorial chair of the Clarion *Jacksonian*, and gone West. Col. W. T. Alexander takes his place. The office is to be sold at Sheriff's sale. Mr. Porter's creditors would like to interview him about $4,000 worth.

Joseph D. Rankin, an old and esteemed citizen of Madison township, Clarion county, fell dead on Sunday, 5th inst.

Miss Sarah Jones, of Center township, Greene county, was thrown from a horse on Sunday, 5th inst., and remained in an insensible condition until Thursday following. Although seriously injured, it is thought that she will recover.

After to-morrow, it is to be hoped, "last cards" and frantic appeals to partisans in the country press will give way to local and general news. Election comes but once a year, though.

The Mount Pleasant *Journal* says: A good joke on a young city fellow who bought a farm last winter has just leaked out. He had a fine orchard of about two hundred apple trees, and a few weeks ago he tapped every one of them for cider. As it didn't run very well, he inquired of a neighbor what the matter was, and gave him a new hat not to tell any one else.

Philadelphia has another new paper—the *Journal of the Exposition*.

There is a history of India, printed in the language of that country on soft wooden leaves, on exhibition at the Sunbury fair.

The Middletown School Board has adopted the following resolution: That the studies adopted in our schools be compulsory on each and every pupil, and unless they comply they shall be dismissed from the schools.

It will require 3,000 feet of steam pipe to heat the Cumberland Valley normal school at Shippensburg. The last of the articles necessary to complete the steam heating equipment were shipped on Wednesday from Reading.

Two men in Fulton county killed fifty-nine snakes, the other day, while going to and returning from dinner.

John Hendershot, the Democratic candidate for County Commissioner in Fulton county, died on Monday, 6th inst.

The Brady's Bend iron works give employment to six hundred men, and support a population of 3,000 people. The works comprise four blast furnaces, one rolling mill, a machine shop, foundry, fire-brick yard and lime kiln. There are five ore deposits and three coal banks now being operated, the ore mined being 30,000 tons per year. There is said to be sufficient on the territory belonging to the company to last one hundred years. The capital of the company is $1,000,000, held mostly by New Yorkers.

Last Friday, Mr. Henry Keller, aged seventy-three years, fell dead while engaged picking potatoes near Mifflintown.

The Juniata *Sentinel* and Juniata *Republican* have been consolidated under the title of the Juniata *Sentinel and Republican*. Mr. B. F. Schweir is editor and proprietor. The *Independent*, of the same place, has suspended temporarily.

The New Castle *Journal*, of Saturday, 11th inst., says: Just as we go to press, we learn that Hon. David Craig, member of the Constitutional Convention from this district, is lying very low at his residence, and that his death may occur at any moment. His loss will be felt by the whole community, having reached that period of life when man is most able to benefit his fellow man. He is a man of rare ability, and is highly esteemed by the whole community.

William Glass, son of an ex-member of the Legislature from Snyder county, became intoxicated for the first and last time of his life on Saturday. On Sunday morning he became very sick and turned black all over his body, and on Monday he died.

An exchange puts it in this shape: Up in Monroe county there is a man seventy-four years old, who has never taken a paper in his life, because he was too stingy to pay for one. His hogs don't know enough to grunt when they are hungry; his dog jumped into the river and was drowned because he didn't know enough to swim out, and only week before last his horse got out of the barn, went to a saw mill close by, and, mistaking the sawdust for bran, ate two bushels. This is an example of what the world would be without the educational influence of the press.

The Western Union Telegraph Company is putting up another wire from Harrisburg to Philadelphia *via* Reading, making eleven in all between the two cities.

The engines of the new water works at Harrisburg will be able to pump 10,000,000 gallons per day.

A plat of ground of less than three acres, on the farm of Dr. John Curwen, Superintendent of the State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg, produced one thousand bushels of potatoes this season. One of the tubers weighed two pounds, eight and a half ounces.

The Vigilant steam fire engine company, of Altoona, won the prize of $100 at the Huntingdon county fair.

A very old pear tree in Erie bore sixty bushels of pears this season.

Lawrence county tipplers are now in a sore strait, as the last of the beer saloon licenses ran out on the 4th inst.

On the 2d inst., Thomas Getty and James Martin, of Washington township, Lawrence county, went to New Castle and got very drunk. While on their way home, Getty fell out of the wagon and fractured his skull. Martin tried to catch him, but fell also, and broke his leg. It is thought that Getty cannot recover.

The greater number of the employees of the old Southwark foundry, in Philadelphia, have struck against a reduction of ten to twenty per cent. in their wages, necessitated by the stringency of money and dullness of trade. As the proprietors have made a proposition to keep the men employed all winter, it is probable that they will resume work.

James Miller, postmaster at Fannettsburg, Fulton county, was suspected of rifling letters of their contents, and a detective was sent, and the detective kept a strict watch on Miller. At two o'clock on the morning of the 9th inst. the officer caught him in the act of robbing the letters of money, arrested and took him to Philadelphia. Estie Miller, a brother of the postmaster, is serving out a term in the Eastern penitentiary for robbing the mails on the South Mountain Railroad, on which he was the agent.

Hon. Hiester Clymer has returned to Reading from his European tour.

There were fifty conversions in the St. Peters and Covenant Methodist Episcopal churches, in Reading, last week.

William Kimble, of East Nottingham township, Chester county, whose age is seventy years and seven months, did a good day's work in his corn field. Beginning at nine o'clock, he cut 125 shocks of corn before night. The shocks were made the common size—six by eight rows. This certainly speaks well for Mr. Kimble's activity.

The Reading *Eagle* says: The Oley Furnace, at present blown out and undergoing repairs, is one of the oldest in the country, it having been built considerable over a century ago. Daniel Udree was one of the original owners, and had it in operation for a long time. The successors to Udree were Snyder; Snyder & Dewees; Palm, Levon & Co.; Sam'l Merkel & Co., and the present owners, Messrs. Wm. Clymer & Co. It has been in constant operation (except at intervals for repairs) for eighteen years. Messrs. Holyoke & Co. manufactured wood-stoves in an establishment connected with the furnace some twelve years since, but these stoves getting out of date, the foundry was closed. It is a charcoal furnace, and from fifteen to twenty hands are employed in the manufacture of pig iron, which is at present sold to the Reading Railroad Company, and delivered to Fleetwood, the nearest railroad station, three and a half miles distant from the furnace. A number of hands are also employed in burning charcoal, besides five teamsters, who keep as many teams of six mules each in almost constant motion in hauling ore, iron and charcoal. The principal bulk of the ore is from the mines on Col. Weaver's farm, in Oley, though they have obtained some from St. Mary's, Chester county. The ore from the latter place has been condemned as being the cause of the trouble in the furnace, it being too sandy. The limestone used at the furnace is found in great abundance in Oley.

A vein of iron ore has been discovered at St. Joseph's Springs, on top of the Blue Mountains, on the land of Mr. Morris Weidman, in Berkeley county. A force of workmen is now employed sinking a shaft to prove the thickness of the vein.

We were told yesterday, says the Pottsville *Standard*, that the rolling mill at Fishback had commenced operations again in the roll department. The full force of men that were suspended have been re-employed, and they will go regularly into the manufacture of rails again. This is a good sign, and shows that any uneasiness that may be felt on account of the scarcity of money is altogether useless.

Rev. W. Simonton, of Williamsport, has received and accepted a call to the pastorate of the Presbyterian church in Emmettsburg, Md., and expects to remove to his new home next week.

Nelson E. Wade, the man who murdered Mr. and Mrs. McBride, near Williamsport, on the 22d of July last, will be hanged on the 6th of November, Gov. Hartranft having signed his death warrant. Wade is now chained to the floor, as he succeeded in breaking all the handcuffs the jailor could put upon him.

Jane Terry, aged twenty-one years, domestic in a family at Williamsport, was seized with a fit on the 9th inst., while washing, fell into the tub head first and was suffocated.

The Allentown *Chronicle* of Saturday, 11th, says: The workers at Readington, in the employ of the Coloraine Iron Company, struck yesterday against the reduction of wages and if they do not resume to-night it will be necessary to blow out the furnaces.

A Scranton young machinist sprained himself so severely, while lifting a heavy weight as to cause death.

Several large bears have been seen recently in the northern part of Cambria county.

The Johnstown steel works have closed for a week, in order to make repairs.

Information is desired as to the whereabouts of Elder Rudolph White, a minister of the Church of God. When last heard from by his wife, he was at or near New Bridgeport, Bedford county, Pa., as in his last letter to his wife, dated there July 24, 1873, he spoke of being home shortly, but since that time has not been heard of, and she and family are becoming very much alarmed, fearing he may have been foully dealt with. Any information concerning him, as to where he now is, will be most kindly received by his wife, Mrs. Ann E. White, Harrisburg, Pa. He was partly engaged in selling patent rights, when last heard of.

The Pottsville *Standard's* balloon will make an ascension on Wednesday next, with John A. Shearer, of Reading, in the basket.

A Lewisburger has raised a radish which measured twenty-eight inches in circumference and weighed sixteen pounds.

A new uniform for our entire standing army of 30,000 men is now being made at Frankford arsenal, Philadelphia.

A Philadelphia District Court Judge, in refusing to nonsuit a plaintiff who sued for damages received while standing on the rear platform of a street car, said, *obiter dictum*, he did not think a citizen had any right to stand in the aisles of a car if a sitting passenger objected, because the person paying his or her fare was entitled not only to a seat, but also a seat free from the nuisance of being behind another's back or being continually stared at.

The World Mutual Life Insurance Company has in the United States Circuit Court, at Philadelphia, successfully contested a policy on the ground of untrue representations by the assured, though the proof did not show that the misstatements were very material. In charging the jury, Judge McKennan said that the answers in the application were not mere representations, which might or might not have been true without materially affecting the nature of the arrangement between the assured and the assurers, but they were of the nature of covenants, which were of the essence of the contract, and must have been strictly true in order to hold the defendants.

A child aged fifteen months, son of James Martin, of Harrisburg, fell into a kettle of hot water left standing on the floor, on Friday afternoon, and remained there five minutes before it was discovered. It was so terribly scalded that it died three hours afterwards.

The Lehigh zinc works, at Bethlehem, paid their hands $27,000 last week.

The Scranton *Republican* says: Miss Niven, of Spring Brook, now 16 years of age, when 5 years old had a very severe attack of small-pox, which left her nostrils entirely closed, and she does not remember having taken a breadth of air through them. Yesterday Dr. J. W. Cobb, of this city, performed an operation upon them, and to-day she has the satisfaction of breathing through them freely.

Peter Wirtz, an old citizen of Perry county, died at Spring township, on the 1st. He was the father of fourteen children, ninety-three grand children and forty-one great grand children.

Among the articles to be exhibited at the coming Centennial in 1876, at Philadelphia, from the county of "Old Berks," will be a wagon with lumber that has stood loaded at the same place since June 10, 1822—fifty-one years ago. It is at the village of Hamburg, eighteen miles from Reading, and belonged to John Bailey, an eccentric old gentleman eighty-eight years of age. Having hauled a load of boards into the shed, on the then new wagon, and letting it stand several weeks his neighbors suggested that he had better unload the boards, which made him angry, and deciding to attend to his own business, said: "That will not be unloaded as long as I live," and it never was. The iron work of the wagon lays on the ground, and the wheels and boards are beginning to decay. It will be sufficiently preserved to place on exhibition, and has already been secured for that purpose.

The Lewistown *Democrat* says: On Thursday last Benjamin Rhodes, of Wayne township, was at his son David's residence in Oliver township, helping to thresh. Whilst the thresher was in motion he threw the straw in to the barn yard. As is generally the case a platform walk had been erected to enable him to throw the straw into the middle of the yard. Whilst at work the platform gave away, precipitating him to the ground below, and (although how it could so happen is almost unaccountable,) he fell backward upon the fork, both tines penetrating about five or six inches just back of his shoulder, one of them even reaching the lung. He screamed for help, but the noise of the machine preventing the threshers from hearing, he, with his own hand, by two desperate efforts, drew out the fork, and then walked around the barn, where he called to the men to come to him, and then fell to the ground unconscious. He was picked up and carried into the house, and when Dr. Rothrock arrived he pronounced the wounds dangerous, though there was a possibility of recovery. On Sunday the unfortunate man was thought to be easier, though his ultimate recovery was still considered doubtful.

OHIO NEWS.

Mrs. Mary B. Starr, the oldest person in Dayton, died a few days ago, in the ninety-eighth year of her age.

Quails are so plentiful in Montgomery county that coveys of them may be seen about the gardens of Dayton.

The new gas works in Bellaire will be in operation by the 20th of this month.

A Guernsey county man owns a farm lying in three counties, viz: Guernsey, Noble and Muskingum, and extends into four different townships.

Seven sisters, all having been married and ranging in ages from 46 to 62, recently sat for a group picture at Elyria. They had not previously met in twenty-six years.

Some time since the town council of Cadiz passed an ordinance prohibiting the keeping of bees within the corporate limits of that village. To this some of the apiarians demurred, and finally it was taken to the District Court in session at that place last week, who affirmed the validity of the ordinance.

The Akron *Beacon* of the 10th says: The new Eva Lily blast furnace has been up to this time working very successfully, but a defect in the stock elevator necessitates a stoppage for a few days, and the furnace in the meantime has been "damped down." The process of "damping down" is simply blowing all the iron and cinders from the furnace, filling it then with coke, taking off the blast and stopping all the air passages. This keeps the furnace hot, and simply putting on the blast again puts it in trim for smelting. The company expect an Otis engine on Tuesday next to run the elevator, and when that arrives it is simply a question of a few days, when it will again go into blast.

Rev. Louis Paine, of Limaville, has been appointed State Lecturer, and organizer of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance.

Wilson Hoffman, a young man about nineteen years of age, living at Homeworth, in climbing for hickory nuts, fell from a tree, a distance of thirty feet, to the ground, and was instantly killed.

A land patent to Jacob Lichty, of Montgomery county, signed by James Madison, President, was recorded in the Recorder's office at Dayton, Wednesday. It was an antique looking document, written on parchment, and bore date October 25, 1813.

The widow of Mr. Neville who was murdered by Dennis Cary in Cincinnati last week, has sued the latter for $5,000 damages for the "unlawful killing" of her husband. This will be a novel suit, but the damages ought to be larger.

There are now 2,008 inmates of the Soldiers' Home, near Dayton, the largest number ever registered at that institution.

The Zanesville *Courier* says: "Mr. Stephen Reeve, of Salt Creek township, has just returned from a visit to his boyhood home, in New Jersey. Mr. R., in the year 1800, walked from New Jersey to this county, a distance of four hundred miles, at the rate of twenty-five miles a day, and upon his return from his recent visit, rode back on the cars at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour. Mr. Reeve is ninety-three years of age, and in the enjoyment of good health."

A movement is on foot among the military companies of Ohio toward an encampment of the Ohio Independent Militia at Put-in-Bay next summer. The movement was started by the "Lytle Greys" and "Cincinnati Light Guards," at Cincinnati. In addition to these organizations the "Dayton Zouaves," of Dayton, and the "Sill Guards," of Chillicothe, and companies from Springfield and Germantown have signified their intention of taking part. Other companies are expected to come into the arrangement. The encampment is to be held during the month of August, and is to continue at least a week.

The Salem *Republican* says: A few days ago, Robert Crew, living in Butler township, about three miles from Salem, was severely injured by his horse rearing, and throwing him, tramping upon his body. His lower limbs were paralyzed by the injury. He died on Monday and was buried on Wednesday. Mr. Crew was a man much respected by all his neighbors and friends—an honest, upright man. He leaves a family of five children, and a wife suffering from severe affliction.

There is a boy working at the pottery of C. C. Thompson & Co., East Liberty, who is a descendant, in a direct line, from Miles Standish, one of the pilgrims who came over in the Mayflower and landed on Plymouth Rock, Mass. He is named Miles Standish.

East Liverpool has a washboard manufactory. The facing of the board is made of clay similar to that used by potters in making their ware, and is said to be very durable.

Warren sent $150 to the Shreveport sufferers.

A twenty-one pound baby is the latest sensation in Pomeroy. It weighed that when two days old.

Mrs. McMurry died in New Concord, Muskingum county, on the 6th inst., aged eighty-four years.

A reunion of the Fifty-first O. V. V. I. will be held at Coshocton soon. The time has not yet been agreed upon.

The Spiritualists of Painesville having become divided upon the doctrines of Woodhullism, have disbanded their organization.

Frank Munson, jr., aged sixteen years, of Milan, went hunting last Saturday with some other boys. Hearing the report of his gun the other boys turned back to see what he had shot, and found him dead, with a ghastly wound behind his right ear, where the whole charge of shot had entered.

The body of Luther Dalton, colored, was taken to Circleville Wednesday night from Lick River, near Nelsonville, where it was found with two bullet holes in the face, throat cut and other marks of violence. He was found in a dying condition by a girl. Having frequently boasted of having some five hundred dollars in his possession, it is supposed that he was murdered for the money.

The total valuation of lands, houses and chattel in Clarke county is $26,024,722. Last year the valuation was $24,971,750, an increase this year of $1,052,972. This will probably advance the county to the sixth place in the list of counties, in point of wealth, in Ohio. The total value of lands in the county is $11,174,320; of real estate in cities, towns and villages, $4,979,950; of chattel property, $9,870,452.

The Name "Schooner."

The following is copied from the historical collections of the Salem Athenæum: Hon. Cotton Tufts, M. D., died December 8, 1815, aged eighty-four; he was the grandfather of the late Mr. Quincy Tufts of Boston.

Being at Gloucester September 8, 1790, I was informed, and committed the same to writing, that the kind of vessels called schooners derived their name from this circumstance, viz: Mr. Andrew Robinson of that place, having constructed a vessel, which he masted and rigged in the same manner of schooners of this day, on her going from the stocks and passing into the water, a by-stander cried out, "Oh! how *she schoons*—!" Mr. Robinson cried out, "A schooner let her be." From which time vessels thus masted and rigged have gone by the name of schooners, before which vessels of this description were not known in Europe or America. This account was confirmed to me by a great number of persons in Gloucester. I made particular inquiry of an *aged sea captain*, who informed me that he had not in any of his voyages to Europe or in America seen any of those vessels prior to Mr. Robinson's construction.

Cotton Tufts, M. D., Weymouth, Mass.

BERKS.

The Panic—Suspension of a Reading Bank—Prospects of the Iron Trade—Growth of Reading—A Flattering March of Improvement—The City Register—A Veteran Editor—Coal Rates for October.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

Reading, Pa., October 11, 1873.

The suspension of the banking house of Bushong & Brother, of this city, has occasioned little surprise, as the peculiar nature of their business was in every sense liable to be affected by a financial panic. They were the promoters or patrons of a number of important enterprises tending to the development of the resources of this portion of our State. They have not only made great efforts in aid of the Berks County Railroad, now building, but have also invested largely in furnaces, rolling and other mills, manufacturing establishments, and city and county property, such as dwellings, lots and farms. To what extent they were engaged in Wall street operations is not yet definitely known, but will appear in their statement to be made public in a few days. Although old residents of Reading, and having made their extensive fortunes here, it has been alleged, whether true or otherwise remains to be seen, that most of the money received on deposit went into their operations in New York. One thing is certain, however, and that is, that they possess a considerable amount of property in real estate in this vicinity. The favorable terms upon which they received deposits attracted a large number of depositors, so that since the foundation of the bank, about five or six years ago, they have built up a very large business; how profitable, however, is still to be proven, as in some respects they were given to financial transactions which the old banks would not engage in. The suspension effects small business men especially. For instance, a party not long since deposited three thousand dollars, with which he intended to purchase a small stock of goods and set himself up in trade. The party went to Philadelphia, bought his goods and gave his check for the amount. The goods were delivered and the check presented. The bank had suspended and the check went to protest.

There is every confidence that the Messrs. Bushongs will be able to pay dollar for dollar. The other banks of this city, the Farmers' Union, First National and Savings banks, state that they will not be disturbed by this suspension. It is feared, however, that some of the iron works may stop to await results. The new furnace of the Eckert's, ready to be blown in, will not be started at present. The Reading Railroad rolling mill stopped for repairs for about ten days. It will resume operations next week. Prominent iron manufacturers admit that there is, as yet, no actual cause for suspension, but the natural timidity incident to the events of the past few weeks may lead them into such action.

The progress of the city during the past few years is marked, and indicates a remarkably flattering future. In the matter of population, which is the most certain evidence of the growth of the city, a recent computation shows the following results as compared with the official census of 1870:

	1870.	1873.	
Wards.	Total.	Total.	Increase.
First	2,834	3,281	447
Second	5,530	6,654	1,124
Third	3,732	4,212	480
Fourth	2,611	2,595*	
Fifth	3,205	3,113†	
Sixth	2,763	3,213	450
Seventh	3,541	3,769	228
Eighth	3,690	4,065	375
Ninth	6,024	7,264	1,240
Total	33,930	38,156	4,344
*Decrease		16	
†Decrease		92	
			118
Actual increase,			4,226

The number of buildings erected by the close of the present season will have reached as high as during any period of similar duration. Since 1870 the improvement of the city has exceeded that of any previous year. Three commodious brick market houses have been finished, over one of which is one of the finest opera halls outside Philadelphia. A fourth market house will be opened during the winter. Mishler's Academy of Music ranks almost with the Opera House in dimensions and interior beauty. Several large public school buildings have been finished or are in course of completion. The St. Paul's Memorial church, German Reformed, nearly completed, is one of the finest church edifices in the State. The foundation of a Masonic temple which will also rank among the first in the State and country, has been laid. The new depot of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, which will be ready for occupation in December, also adds to the advantages of the city. This structure consists of a center building and wings, all of brick, and will have nearly three thousand feet of shedding, forty-six feet wide, for the shelter of passengers leaving or entering trains. It may be added that Reading, in addition to its extensive iron and manufacturing interests, has also become an important railroad center. There are six trains daily, except Sunday, and on the latter day two, each way between Reading and Philadelphia, a distance of fifty-eight miles. There are also trains to Pottsville, in the Schuylkill anthracite region, to New York and the East, to Hamburgh and the West, and also to Columbia. These connect with the numerous branches of the main stem. The Berks County Railroad, which will be in running order within sixty days, will open a direct connection between Reading and Wilmington, intersecting the latter road at Birdsboro, nine miles below Reading. Keeping pace with the spirit of improvement, new streets have been opened and graded, and farms not more than twenty years ago considered quite a journey into the country, are now within the fold of the extended limits of the city. Where beautiful fields of waving grain not long since delighted the eye and enriched the landscape, rolling mills, machine shops, furnaces and the comfortable dwellings of the mechanic and more pretending home of the capitalist, now indicate the march of progress.

Amongst the more recent measure of the city government was an increase of forty men to the uniformed police, making a force of sixty also the introduction of an admirable system of fire alarm telegraph.

No interior city in the land has made more decided advancement in population and wealth than Reading, and we hope some day to be able to enter more into detail.

The registry of voters in the city of Reading for 1873 has just been completed and filed in the Commissioner's office. The register shows a decline of nearly five hundred in the number of voters. This, however, may reasonably be attributed to the want of interest in the campaign by the Democrats, as they admit the result is a certainty against them.

The following are the figures for the various wards and precincts of the city:

First ward	650
Second ward, First precinct	552
Second ward, Second precinct	820
Third ward, First precinct	363
Third ward, Second precinct	548
Fourth ward	631
Fifth ward, First precinct	403
Fifth ward, Second precinct	386
Sixth ward, First precinct	305
Sixth ward, Second precinct	390
Seventh ward, First precinct	414
Seventh ward, Second precinct	398
Eighth ward, First precinct	413
Eighth ward, Second precinct	408
Ninth ward, First precinct	574
Ninth ward, Second precinct	394
Ninth ward, Third precinct	437
	8,086
Total, 1872	8,576
Decrease	490

The result of the vote in the county in 1872 was:

For Governor—Hartranft, Rep.	7,898
Buckalew, Dem.	13,947
For President—Grant, Rep.	7,741
Greeley, Dem.	10,201

It would not be surprising if the latter figures were repeated on the Democratic side, juging from the general apathy.

The Reading *Daily Times and Dispatch*, and that venerable weekly, the *Berks and Schuylkill Journal*, established in 1816, both under the senior management and proprietorship of that veteran and able representative of the Pennsylvania Republican press, Mr. Knabb, has done excellent service in the campaign about to close. Mr. Knabb might be called one of the war horses of the party; he rejoices in battle, and though the way of Republicanism in Berks is still hard, he never loses faith in ultimate triumph. The Republicans of Berks owe much to Mr. Knabb for the positive stand he has maintained in asserting Whig and Republican principles for fully a quarter of a century.

President Gowen, of the Reading Railroad, has issued an order, which took effect the first of the present month, establishing the following rates for the use of cars and barges and for tolls on anthracite coal carried on the Schuylkill canal:

From	Schuylkill Haven.	Port Clinton.
To Philadelphia	$1 30	$1 23
To Manayunk	1 00	94
To Spring Mill	88	82
To Conshohocken	88	82
To Plymouth Dam	88	82
To Bridgeport	83	77
To Norristown	83	77
To Port Kennedy	83	77
To Valley Forge	83	77
To Pawling's Dam	83	77
To Port Providence	83	77
To Phœnixville	80	74
To Royer's Ford	76	70
To Lawrenceville	76	70
To Pottstown Landing	74	68
To Port Union	72	66
To Monocacy	68	62
To Birdsboro	62	56
To Reading	55	49
To Aithouse's	50	44
To Mohrsville	50	44
To Hamburg	50	44
To Orwigsburg Landing	50	44

The charge will be per ton of 2,240 pounds. No charge less than forty cents per ton will be made for any distance.

From the date of going into effect of the order, all drawbacks on anthracite coal shipped from Port Richmond were discontinued. A drawback of twenty-five cents per ton is paid on shipments of anthracite coal from Schuylkill Haven and Port Clinton that have passed Fairmount docks to Philadelphia and vicinity. The September statement showed an advance of ten per cent., and the October an additional small advance.

DeB. R. K.

Food and Treatment of Children.

The statistics relative to the death of children in Scotland and England, in the year 1868, show that in England one child in thirty-four, or about three in a hundred, died in convulsions before reaching the age of one year. In Scotland, during the same period, the death rate of children of the same age, from the same cause, was only one in 370. The deaths from diarrhœa in Scotland are as one to two in England. The Scottish Registrar General accounts for this remarkable difference in mortality by the difference between the Scottish and English modes of rearing children. "The English," he writes, "are in the habit of stuffing their babies with spoon meat almost from birth, while the Scotch (excepting where medical necessity requires it) wisely gives nothing but the mother's milk till the child begins to cut its teeth."

The *Popular Science Monthly* compares these figures with the death rate of children under one year in the United States. Taking the year ending in May, 1870, it appears by the returns in the last census that the rate of such deaths in the United States was—one in 236 from convulsions, and one in 724 from diarrhœa. The chances for life in infants under one year are better in the United States than in England, though not so favorable as in Scotland. It should be remembered, however, that the territory of the United States includes every possible variety of condition and circumstances, favorable and unfavorable. The death rate among children in cities is very much larger than the average for the whole country. One thing is sure, and that is, that any child will thrive best on its natural aliment, and that when it becomes necessary to substitute something else, it should, as nearly as possible, resemble the natural food.

There is one great error in the treatment of children which cannot be too closely watched. And that is the administration of certain forms of opium as a sedative. In India, it is stated, the mothers give their children opium in sugar pills. Mothers in England and America who would shudder at such an obvious impropriety, administer opium in other modes, less apparent; but the evil effects of the habit are the same. It is a question for thinkers whether the taste for stimulants and narcotics which produce so much unhappiness may not often date from the nursery.

The Deluge Tablet Complete.

Mr. Smith, of the British Museum, after deciphering the account of the deluge, was sent to Assyria, at the expense of the *Daily Telegraph*, to make, if possible, further discoveries. The inscriptions he has thus far obtained are of some value, but the most remarkable part of his researches is that he has unearthed the very missing portion of the deluge tablet. "The discovery may be classed as one of the most wonderful of modern times. That a student of archæological fragments in the British Museum should proceed to the plains of Assyria, and there, by dint of exploration and excavation, finally come across, not only similar records, but the one missing fragment he desired, is truly so strange as to be hardly credible; and yet there it is, fitting into the broken edge of the Museum specimen, and containing on its surface the record which, but for it, must have ever remained incomplete."

The establishment of the international postal money order system between the United States and Great Britain and Germany has proven even more successful than was anticipated. The balances have, as a matter of course, been largely against this country; or, in other words, more money has been sent to England and Germany through the Postoffice from this country than has been sent here from them. This difference is very largely accounted for by the remittances of English and Irish emigrants sent to their relatives to assist them in coming to the United States, or for their use at home.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

Increasing Interest in the Proceedings—A Slight Ripple on the Waters—The Alliance on Its Travels—The Reception at Mr. Dodge's—A Brilliant Affair—Pittsburghers Present—Call to Dr. Scovel.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

New York, October 11, 1873.

The proceedings of the World's Evangelical Conference become more interesting every day. It was thought that after a few days the crowds would greatly diminish. The reverse, however, is the case. I stated in my last that the Alliance had been divided into two departments or sections, but even this arrangement did not afford sufficient accommodation to the large numbers who wished to witness the proceedings. Now there are three sections, each day, and all the buildings in which they are held are literally jammed. Often standing room cannot be given and the doors have to be closed against an anxious crowd. Everybody in New York seems to be astonished, as it was supposed very few comparatively would take any interest in the discussion of the subjects laid down in the programme. This shows that a proper estimate had not been formed of the religious character of the people of New York even by those who were supposed to understand them best. It is evident that there are in this mighty city more than seven thousand who have not bowed the knee to Baal.

HARMONY,

I may say, has characterized the proceedings so far. A few days ago there was a slight ripple produced on the glassy surface of the ecclesiastical sea, when Dr. Curry, of Richmond, took decided and radical ground against all church establishments, and proclaimed an eternal divorce between Church and State on what he held to be Scriptural grounds. Few, if any, of the American delegates disputed either his premises or conclusion, but his utterances were highly distasteful to some of the European members of the Conference, and the chairman, knowing this, touched the bell when his "time was up." Loud calls were made for "Curry" to proceed, when he arose and gave expression to a few caustic sentences, to which the chairman responded. Curry then took his hat, descended from the platform and left the house, followed closely by a few sympathising friends. I have not heard that the matter, although unpleasant for the time, has produced any alienation of feeling among the members. Everything seems as quiet now as if the little breeze had not sprung up.

It was expected that a similar scene would have been enacted yesterday, as the Rev. Dr. Hoge, Richmond, Va., was to deliver an address on "The South as a Missionary Field." I am told that there was an agreeable disappointment in the Conference when Dr. Hoge spoke of the negro and the condition of the South in very "delicate" and inoffensive terms, and the lovers of excitement and strife were not gratified.

On Wednesday the Conference visited

BROOKLYN,

and met with a very cordial reception. A public meeting was held in the evening, at which speeches were made by Lord Alfred Churchhill, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and others. Beecher's speech was one of the best, as to matter and facts, I have ever heard him make.

On Thursday a large number of the delegates, principally those from foreign countries, on invitation of the Mayor and Aldermen of New York, made an

EXCURSION

among the islands in the East river, and visited the various municipal institutions located thereon, ascending as far as the school ship—a distance of about seventeen miles from the city. On the return trip they were entertained by the municipal authorities at the Inebriate Asylum, where a first class dinner was served and a number of mutual admiration speeches were made.

The Alliance brought its

BUSINESS

to a close to-day. In the first Section the topic for general discussion was Christianity and Social Reform. Rev. J. Harris Jones, Ph. D., Trevecca College, South Wales, read a very long paper on Christianity as a Reforming Power. He was followed by Rev. W. Fleming Stevenson, Dublin, Ireland, who read a paper on the "Working Power of the Church—how best to utilize it."

In the second Section the general topic was Christian Philanthropy, which involved a discussion of hospitals, deaconesses, refuges and ragged schools.

In the afternoon there was a session of the whole Conference held in Association Hall, at which resolutions of thanks were presented, and congratulatory and complimentary addresses and responses were made by Drs. Ormiston, Hall and T. D. Anderson, New York; Drs. Marsdon, Aveling and Harrison, of London; Rev. Dr. Fisch, Paris; Hon. F. R. Brunot, Morris R. Jesup and others.

THE GRAND FAREWELL

meeting will be held to-morrow evening in the Academy of Music, admission to which will be by tickets, but none of which have been on hands for more than twenty-four hours. So great has been the pressure for tickets to the farewell meeting, the committee have arranged for meetings to be held simultaneously at the Academy of Music, Steinway Hall, Tammany Building and Cooper Institute. The farewell address will be delivered by Rev. Noah H. Schenck, D. D., of Brooklyn.

On Monday the Alliance leaves in a special train

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

On its way thither it will stop over at Princeton, New Jersey, some two or three hours, and visit the College. A grand reception will be given in Horticultural Hall, Broad street, on the arrival of the delegates in Philadelphia, Monday evening. On Tuesday they will go to Fairmount Park, and lunch, and then proceed

TO WASHINGTON,

where they will be the guests of the Metropolitan Branch of the American Alliance, and spend two days.

GRAND RECEPTION.

As mentioned in my last letter, the Hon. William E. Dodge, President of the American branch of the Alliance, gave a reception at his palatial residence, 225 Madison avenue, last evening. Upwards of eight hundred invitations were issued, and there could not have been less than seven hundred persons present. I have not time to give a description of the princely mansion of Mr. Dodge. It is superlatively grand. Nor have I time to describe the female toilettes, some of which, although it was chiefly a reception of ministers of the gospel, their wives and friends, were elaborate and gorgeous. The table—I cannot say more about it than that it gave evidence of having been the product of the combined skill of all the purveyors and confectioners in New York. I observed the following Pittsburghers present at the reception: Hon. F. R. Brunot and lady, Rev. F. A. Noble, D. D., Rev. John Douglass, D. D., and Rev. James Allison, D. D., editor of the *Presbyterian Banner*.

A MINISTERIAL CALL.

I should have announced in my last that Rev. S. F. Scovel, D. D, pastor of the the First Presbyterian church, Pittsburgh, has received a unanimous call to a congregation in Brooklyn, at a salary of $5,000 per annum, and a free house. It is to be hoped he will not accept. He has not solicited the call, and it is doubtful if he will leave Pittsburgh.

Some of the delegates to the Alliance will

VISIT PITTSBURGH

next week, but I cannot at present announce their names, except that Rev. Narayan Sheshadri, Messrs. Killen, Berkeley and Miller, will pay you a visit next week and the week following.

No doubt the telegraph has conveyed most of the news given above, and lest I might repeat too much of what you have received, I will close for the present, when I express my

COMPLIMENTS

to J. S. Dow, Esq., Assistant Treasurer, G. Livingston Morse, son of Sydney E. Morse, and member of the State Executive Committee, Y. M. C. A., New York, and Rev. Samuel W. Crittenden, Secretary of the Committee of Arrangements of the United States Evangelical Alliance, for courtesies received.

D. R. J.

American Oysters in Paris.

The Paris market is being supplied with American oysters in the shell from the Chesapeake Bay. The importation of oysters from Norfolk commenced a couple of years ago, and it has been so successful that two new companies have been formed, to carry on a large export trade in this article of food. Artificial beds for their reception have been prepared on the Normandy coast, and a number of vessels have been especially constructed for the trade, combining speed and large tonnage capacity. Large oyster parks for their planting have also been constructed at Le Croisie, on the Atlantic ocean, for the storing of these shipments on their arrival in France. Some of the earlier arrivals are already in the Paris market, and command prices far in advance of that obtained for the French oyster, which has greatly deteriorated of late years, and the beds are showing unmistakable signs of exhaustion. The voyage across the ocean disturbs in some degree the normal condition of the oyster, and it has been found necessary that they should repose for some time in beds on their sides, in order that they may fatten and become eatable, whilst at the same time they increase and multiply. It is stated in a calculation by an eminent French naturalist, that each adult oyster becomes the progenitor of between two and three million embryo oysters. Hence the speculation promises in time to be very profitable, as these companies contemplate supplying both the Paris and London markets with our delicious bivalves. Thus America is looked to for the supply of all the deficiencies of food in Europe. The failure of the wheat crop was scarcely discovered, before all eyes were turned towards America, and the probability is that all we can spare will be required to supply the breadeating humanity of Europe before another harvest.

Two Adventurous Youths.

[From the Greenbriar (Va.) Independent.]

In Lafayette county, near the line of the Chesapeak and Ohio Railroad, there is a famous rattlesnake den, which has always been a source of terror and fear to those who have looked over its precincts as well as to those who have even heard of the fearful revelations regarding the size and the number of the venomous reptiles which invest this poison-stricken cavern. In number their name is legion, and in age, size and downright radicalism, there are no figures or names to represent them. A short time since two daring young men resolved to make an experiment, by way of forming some insight as regarded their numbers, and clothing themselves from head to foot in suits of thick buckskin (such as our friend Donnelly uses to make his best gloves), with large, sharp knives in hand, they sallied forth into the poison infested region. They entered, cutting and slashing, the snakes rattling, hissing and striking at their adversaries, and when these enterprising youths landed on the other side their clothes were a sight to see! As a snake would strike his fangs would be deeply and firmly implanted in the buckskin, and off would go his head by a well-directed blow by the hand and knife. By making a fair count it was found that 240 snake heads were attached to the clothes of one of the party, and 160 heads firmly attached to the other. More would have been secured, but it was not a good day for snakes. But any one who does not believe the foregoing true story will be convinced of its entire correctness by inquiring at this office for the name of our informant.

Ventilation of Cupboards.

In the sanitary arrangements of houses, even for the richer classes, the ventilation of cupboards is neglected. In places let as tenements, closets are the receptacles for bread and the fragments of various other kinds of food. Often the dirty clothes are put away in these places waiting for the washing. It is therefore most important that air should be plentifully passed through such corners; generally, however, there is but little arrangement made for this purpose. The doors are kept closed without any perforation. There are no ventilators in the walls, and, in consequence, those places become cases of polluted air, which, when the doors are opened, escapes over the apartments. This defect is visible in nearly all houses of old date; and while looking at some dwellings of recent construction, it is seen that, although care has been generally taken to ventilate staircases and rooms, the cupboards are in this respect neglected.—*Dot, in the Ohio Farmer.*

In connection with the killing of two horses belonging to Brigham Converse by lightning, in Worcester, Mass., on last Monday evening, the *Spy* relates some curious particulars: After a vivid flash, followed by a explosion as of gunpowder, a noise was heard in the barn, and, upon learning the cause, one of the horses was found dead in his stall, and the one in the stall adjoining struggling violently and died in a few moments. The only mark of the lightning was on the horse killed, a small place upon his back appearing as though hot water had been thrown upon him. The barn was filled with hay, but was not set on fire. Within four feet of the open window is a lightning rod in perfect order, but its appearance indicates that it was not touched by the lightning.

The August report of British rail and pig iron exports shows the falling off of rails to the United States in eight months of this year, as compared with last year, amounts to seven-twelfths—141,330 tons, instead of 340,321 tons. Russia, on the contrary, has taken nearly twice as much rail iron this year as last. Holland, Germany and Sweden have also increased their imports of English rails. But England loses so large a market in America that her exports of rails to the world at large have thus far this year been only 500,000 tons, whereas last year it was nearly 630,000 tons. Her shipments of pig iron also to the United States have been less than one-half what they were last year.

THE TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM.

How It May be Solved in the West.

[From the Albany Evening Journal.]

There is one solution of the transportation problem which is seldom referred to, but which, sooner or later, will be recognized as of primary importance. Now, the immense products of the great West have to be transported hundreds and thousands of miles to reach the consumer, because all the producers are in one section of the country and all the consumers in another. If there was a Lowell in Iowa, a Lawrence in Minnesota, a Cohoes in Kansas, and a hundred like towns scattered over the broad prairies which have become the granaries of the world, the farmer would find a market for what he produces, and the consumer an abundant supply of what he needs, without being compelled to pay exorbitant toll upon what the one has to sell and the other wishes to purchase. By being thus brought into juxtaposition, the farmer and operative would be mutually benefited.

There are many millions of manufactured commodities consumed at the West every year, the raw material for which the West produces. But the manufacturer is so remote from the consumer of what he manufactures that a large percentage of what the raw material costs is used up in transportation, and an equally large percentage is consumed in the return of the manufactured article to the point where the raw material was produced. And equally heavy toll is imposed upon the wheat and flour which the farmer sends to the East (and which the operative needs) to pay for the manufactures he consumes. There is great waste when the candle is thus made to burn at both ends. This waste will be obviated when the factory and the farm are side by side.

This idea is so transparent that it needs no elaboration. And it is the best and a sufficient answer to the fallacy that free trade is in harmony with the farmer's interests. No principle is in harmony with the farmer's interests which tends to keep the consumer at a great distance from the producer. It is bad enough that the Iowa farmer has to send his products to Massachusetts to find a market. It would be worse if he had to send them to Europe, as he would were free trade the policy of the country.

Just now the advocates of free trade are industriously coquetting with the Farmers' Granges. But it is labor lost. Every farmer who has intelligence enough to raise a bushel of wheat has intelligence enough to know that it is for his interest to encourage a home demand for what he produces. When the West shall have its own looms and spindles and forges, as well as its own wheat fields, sheep folds and potato patches, the transportation question, which now looms up so formidably, will be far less important.

Without, therefore, ignoring the question of low freights, let the farmers of the West add to it the question of home manufactures; for, when the West shall manufacture all she consumes, she will have but little difficulty in selling all she produces.

How the Old Horse Died.

[From the Turf, Field and Farm.]

General Otto Frederick Marshall, of the town of Wheeler, Steuben county, owned for twenty-two years a horse that died a short time since, apparently because he felt himself injured or slighted by his master. The horse was twenty-eight years old, and appeared as well as usual. General Marshall had driven him to the postoffice, a distance of one mile and a half, once a day, during all that time. Every day, unless it was Sunday, the old horse made his regular pilgrimage, driven by his owner to the post-office. At length one evening a short time ago, the General thought he would drive another horse and leave the old horse at home. On his way back from the office he met the old horse, who evidently surmised that something wrong had happened, and had broken out of the pasture. The old fellow made his trip as usual to the postoffice, and returning, entered the pasture, laid down and died.

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